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No. 2030

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AMERICAN DECEPTION OF PALESTINIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT PLAYED

Beirut AL SAFIR in Arabic 16 Aug 79 p 11

/Interview with Abu Salih, FATH Central Committee Member, by Salih Qallab and Sa'd Mahyu: "Washington Has Promised Us That It Would Support Establishment of a State Since 1974"/

/Text/ The tale of the Palestinian-American dialogue has not ended. However, some people say that it has not begun in order that it could end.

Was the Vienna meeting the preparation for the commotion which is now going on about this dialogue? If not, where is its real place in the framework of Palestinian diplomatic activity?

What is the secret behind the chronic vacillation in the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue?

Another question--will the "Litani-2" operation take place in southern Lebanon?

AL-SAFIR brought all these queries and burst in with them to the headquarters of FATH movement Central Committee member Abu Salih in quest of unequivocal answers.

Abu Salih responded in detail. He revealed the hidden facts behind the questions; some were for publication and some were not. He gave general pictures and information.

More important, Abu Salih provided something else. This Palestinian leader imparted a spontaneous but not excited touch of Palestinian and Arab enthusiasm to his answers which made the questioner forget his questions and immerse himself in the ocean of the essence of the cause. At that point details became astonishingly secondary--the questions themselves became secondary.

The discussion with Abu Salih was lengthy and wide-ranging, but did not end. The Palestinian leader left us permanently, calling out for, and expecting, certain triumph and the surprises the coming days would bring.

Here are the questions and answers:

/Question/ What are the dimensions and motives of the Palestinian-American dialogue? Do you believe it likely that a relative transformation will occur in the American position regarding the Palestinian cause?

/Answer/ There is nothing serious in this field. America is just drawing up specific tactics but its planning in the area has come up against a dilemma. Camp David is passing through a dilemma now, prompting the United States to pursue political tactics in order to protect the successes it gained at Camp David, obstruct the rigidity of the Arab position, and influence the Palestinians in order to paralyze their effective role in the perseverance, counteraction and activation of the Arab situation in confrontation of Camp David.

This political position of the United States is firm and clear in the Camp David agreement. We are convinced that there is no change in this situation--even if we were to say that a formal change was occurring as far as Resolution 242 goes, this could not be contemplated until after the next American elections. Now the United States' agents are making attempts to embellish America's facade; these are the Arab reactionaries who have connections in the Palestinian arena and they talk more about transformations in the American position than America itself does. The purpose of all this is to influence the resistance.

America has for example resisted the Committee of Twenty draft and as you pointed out has threatened to use the right of the veto against it, even though this draft is supported by United Nations General Assembly and non-aligned nations resolutions and enjoys the support of friendly countries. We therefore believe that the Security Council will prevent agreement from being given to this draft. We believe that the commotion stirred up over Resolution 242 is fabricated, because the United States has nothing to do with the proposed draft. And, as you observe, there is a Soviet silence. This means that there is no validity to the talk about the new American position on modification of Resolution 242; if the United States seriously intended to adopt this kind of position it would be more worthwhile for it to agree with the Soviet Union in advance because Security Council resolutions do not belong to America alone.

Therefore the deception becomes apparent through Arab channels. The United States is content to publish this news here and there in certain Arab capitals without reaching agreement on the resolution with such countries represented in the Security Council as the Soviet Union and France, for instance.

In this regard it is worth pointing out that al-Sadat sent us a letter in 1974 in which he assured us that America would guarantee the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and was in favor of the rights of the

Palestinian people; however, hardly a few days went by before it became plain to us that this letter was part of the American maneuver.

We did not hear about the modification of Resolution 242 from France, the Soviet Union or any country concerned with this modification.

/Question/ But the United States reached agreement with the Soviet Union in 1977 on a statement on the Palestinian cause then quickly turned its back on the agreement in a week.

/Answer/ That is true. However, this time the issue involves the Security Council. In fact, the Security Council resolutions represent the will of the major powers, while the statement represents two wills--that of the Soviet Union and that of America. Even supposing that the United States has become convinced of the need to change its position on the Palestinians, its interests, and not those of the Soviet Union, make it necessary to reach agreement with the Soviets on this issue so that it will be possible to pass a resolution on it through the Security Council. Therefore one cannot understand the Soviet silence unless it is to counter any serious American intention to amend Resolution 242 to the benefit of the Palestinians.

We say that America can only change its set positions if a change occurs in the balance of forces in the region and its interests here are threatened. However, for the United States to volunteer to change its position is out of the question--totally so. What it wants from the Palestinians now is to join the Camp David Club on the basis of the Camp David principles and platform. It will probably exert pressure in the direction of granting broader powers within the framework of the autonomy plan; as is well known, the dispute between Egypt and America on the one hand and Israel on the other in the context of the autonomy negotiations revolves only around the question of powers.

One must note that 5 years have been allotted for implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with Camp David. One should bear in mind that they could carry it out in two. How so?

/Answer/ America knows that basic obstacles will stand in the way of the implementation of this plan. The first is the Palestinian obstacle; therefore it has been necessary to eliminate and domesticate it, first of all. Then there is the Arab situation, which must be oriented in favor of the agreement. Therefore we observe that Israel escalated its military and political campaign against the Palestinian resistance after the Camp David agreement but the Palestinian people inside /Israeli held territory/ stood up to Camp David and the resistance persevered in the face of the military escalation.

The Vienna Meeting

/Question/ What about the Vienna meeting in this context?

/Answer/ The dialogue which Abu 'Ammar held in Vienna is not to be considered a dialogue with Western Europe--it is a dialogue with international socialism, which is in its weakest stage now. As far as we, as Palestinians, go, we aspire to strengthen our relations with Europe and to create an American-European dispute, because the Europeans in some cases speak in the language of their interests and we believe that there is a difference in interests between America and Western Europe.

As far as our brother Abu 'Ammar's meeting in Vienna goes, we consider it to be beneficial because we benefited from it. However, we fully realize that Kreisky cannot offer us anything. We know that he always plays his part on the suggestion of the United States--even the present part he is playing now for the purpose of domesticating the Palestinian position. Therefore it is the firmness of our position which will determine the extent to which we gain or lose in this area. For example there is now a dialogue between us and France. If agreement is reached between us it will be possible to say that the dialogue with Europe has succeeded and borne fruit.

/Question/ However, there is talk about West Germany's role. 'Arafat recently received a senior official of one of the main German parties.

/Answer/ There is a lot of talk. We have heard much talk from West Germany and other places, but this talk was not the result of a European conference or conviction of the need to support the Palestinians. This talk occurred in an atmosphere of American movement, in the service of American policy. For Europe to prove that the opposite is true, it must make a serious step toward the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The fact is that the Camp David agreement is not a plan for peace, it is a military alliance between America, Israel and Egypt on the pretext of confronting Communism. It is also aimed at infringing our people's rights to exist on their territory, indeed at eliminating the Palestinian people from the map of the Middle East.

However, this kind of alliance cannot be fated to succeed, because the movements for progress in the area are stronger than the alliance is, because it is against the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Socialist countries and the liberation movements in Africa, because it is against the Arab nation, and because the Palestinian revolution cannot accept it, especially now that it enjoys this broad international support.

However, the current problem lies in the present Arab situation. The Arab situation is so regressive that a Soviet official told us once, "Would

that the Arabs stood against the establishment of the state of Israel the way they are standing today against the establishment of a Palestinian state."

In 1977 the French foreign minister promised us that he would come to the Middle East to declare that Israel must withdraw from all the lands it occupied in 1967 and that an independent Palestinian state must be established. He came to the area and we waited for him to announce this position, but he did not, and when we asked him he said "The Arab countries asked me not to." Thus it is evident that the cause's problem lies in the deteriorated Arab position.

The United States has tried, through certain Arab states, to destroy the Palestinian position through deception, monetary enticements and the threat of extermination.

However, the Palestinian people have risen above the issue of extermination. The liquidation of peoples is an objective matter, not a material one. We are a people now numbering about 4 million, comprising more than 220,000 university graduates in the form of doctors and engineers, above and beyond other trained people. These people, distributed through all the Arab countries and all areas of the world, adhere to their cause to the point where any 20 Palestinians in any area of the world can acquire 20 weapons in order to continue the course of the revolution. In addition, the Arab situation, as I see it, is opening its arms wide to a tremendous development process. Thus the future belongs to us and the movement of the Arab people, not to America and its agents. America realizes this fact; therefore, in spite of its current dominance over the official situation in the area, it is trying to arrange things for 30 years down the road.

I am confident that America will fail in all its schemes. First of all, the Palestinian people are armed and closely interallied and are rallying around their cause. Secondly, all Arab people are on the side of the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian revolution. Then the Arab region is staggering under various forms of backward tribal regimes which create contradictions which can be resolved only through revolution. Third, the progressive world, the countries of the socialist system and the liberation movements are all with us.

Autonomy

/Question/ On the pretext that the Palestinian resistance must not turn its back on the struggle, basing their claims on what happened in the municipal elections in the West Bank, there are people who say that the Liberation Organization must deal with the regime's elections in an indirect fashion.

/Answer/ I pointed out that we are permanently faced with the reactionary connections of the Arab regimes in the ranks of our revolution. These connections have been perseverantly working since 1970 to sweeten the taste of America for us. They told us at the beginning that the boundaries of the Palestinian state would be the partition boundaries of 1947, then they said that the 1967 boundaries were guaranteed, then every once in a while they showed us embellished American plans. As a consequence of what these people have done and are doing, we may have fallen prey to some tactical errors but here I must emphasize that no Palestinian can adopt a strategic decision as long as matters are not completely clear.

Arab bodies in addition to al-Sadat's regime have described autonomy to us as independence. They told us, "Accept autonomy for the time being and in a year you will receive an independent state." They tried to push us into taking part in the autonomy /talks/.

This is connected to the American scheme. At the beginning America concentrated on creating an alternative /movement/ within the occupied territories which would agree to take part in Camp David and the autonomy /talks/.

This is connected to the American scheme. At the beginning America concentrated on creating an alternative /movement/ within the occupied territories which would agree to take part in Camp David and the autonomy /talks/ but our people's firm, bold position inside /the territories/ and their rejection of the conspiracy forced the American position to follow different tactics. The new American tactics focus on prodding the Palestinians to take part in Camp David via Jordan. Therefore we are hearing a lot of talk and a lot of opinions from people who have dropped away from the body of the Palestinian resistance.

The Concoction

/Question/ There are people who talk about a political concoction which will be based on a change in Israel where Menachem Begin will be removed and Shimon Peres will come in and present the Yigal Allon Plan, which coincides with the United Kingdom plan and the plan for autonomy.

/Answer/ The only concoction being prepared is that of the liquidation of the resistance. There is no positive, even relatively positive, concoction. The purpose of all this, from talk about a Palestinian-American dialogue to a dialogue about an American withdrawal and talk about a change in the Israeli administration, is to prompt Palestinians to conduct a dialogue with America on the basis of Camp David. However, the resistance wants a dialogue on its own basis, and there is an enormous distance between the two bases and positions. Therefore the outlook for the success of such a dialogue seems to be illusory.

Once again, we state that we want a dialogue with America, but on condition that it recognize our people's rights in advance. We will continue

to fight America, in spite of the embellishments Arabs and their Palestinian connections have given our society, until it submits to the demands of our people.

Jordan, Jordan

/Question/ In an interview with the newspaper AL-SAFIR, Abu 'Ammar pointed out that American pressures on Jordan have been partially successful. What success has the States achieved as a result of pressure on Jordan?

/Answer/ Our experience with Jordan is a long one. You know the circumstances in which the dialogue between Jordan and the Liberation Organization began; they are the circumstance of post-Camp David and of the Baghdad Summit.

To be most frank, through our dialogue with Jordan we discovered two positions: that of King Husayn, with whom it is possible to talk easily and reach an understanding on some matters, and the authorities in the American embassy, who are marshalling all their forces to abrogate what we agree to with the King before it emerges into the light of day. We state that Palestinian independence is the guarantor of Jordan's independence. If the Palestinians triumph, Jordan will triumph, and if the Palestinians surrender Jordan will be destroyed. Thus Jordan must support Palestine in the struggle for independence so that the Palestinians will support Jordan in preserving its independence.

/Question/ More than one body is talking about "Litani 2." Some people say that Israel will attack before the end of September. Does the resistance have confirmed information, bearing in mind that it is the Soviets who coined this phrase?

/Answer/ There are goals and conditions in the Israeli occupation. The goals are constantly being manifested: these are to beat down the Palestinian revolution, to beat down the Lebanese national movement and to extend secessionist hegemony over all Lebanon. As far as conditions go, these are subject to a complex of local, Arab and international factors. Therefore if all these conditions exist Israel certainly will shift from a war of attrition to all-out war.

/Question/ It seems that you are to a large degree optimistic about the situation of the Palestinian revolution and the state of the Arab masses. However, there is an official Arab situation which since Camp David has been embodied in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Baghdad Summit. Do you believe that this situation, as it currently exists, is able to mount a confrontation?

After the Baghdad Summit

/Answer/ I will talk about the Baghdad Conference directly. Why was this conference held and what are the circumstances which provoked the tendencies

it took? How was it organized?

On the eve of Camp David the situation in the area was characterized by two complementary conspicuous blocs: the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, especially after its conference held in Damascus in which the late Houari Boumedienne played a prominent role, started to adopt an advanced course of action and proceeded strategically to orient itself toward an alliance with the Soviet Union. This was accompanied by a condition of weeding-out on the Arab stage.

As far as Camp David went, the United States began to feel the true effect of the dilemma its schemes in the area were coming up against and it began to realize that the prevailing Arab situation would exacerbate the crises of Camp David in the course of making the agreement fail.

Suddenly we see Baghdad calling for an Arab summit. Jordan asks for a dialogue with the Liberation Organization. Israel is increasing its pressure on the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement in Lebanon several times over.

I will say, more bluntly that the Baghdad conference has shackled Arab resistance to al-Sadat's treason and delivered the Camp David agreements from the crisis they had been facing.

How can Qabus and Yasir 'Arafat be on the same side?

Is it true that Yasir 'Arafat believes it is possible to put forth a plan to counteract America, Israel and al-Sadat by participating with Qabus and other reactionary rulers besides Qabus?

I consider that it is this conference which has tied the hands of the perseverance bloc, even though it set the groundwork for the minimal agreement which we must continue to develop. America fancied that within 2 years from the signing of Camp David it would be possible to liquidate the Palestinian resistance by devising a massacre in the Lebanese arena and activating other Arab instruments to swallow the resistance up politically. However, matters turned out the opposite; the conspiracy in Lebanon did not succeed and will not succeed.

At this point I must offer the following example: al-Sadat has subjected some intelligence agencies to investigation and trial because they presented reports which gave him the good news that the Palestinians inside /Israeli-held lands/ accepted autonomy but he then discovered that even people he had been betting on did not dare raise their voices in the face of the splendid mass situation internally.

In brief, I state that the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue has started moving in favor of the resistance, and the plan for the Syrian-Iraqi conciliation has started moving in favor of Syria. Therefore I am confident that the summit conferences will shift from the attempt to attract Syria and the resistance to support for them. Therefore we are waiting for many surprises on the Arab scene.

YEMENI ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PLANS DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 31 Jul 79 p 11

[Minister of Commerce: "Economic Integration Between the Two Yemens Is the First Step Toward Unity, Projects for World Food Cost 43 Million Dollars; Minister of Public Health: Expansion of Health Services To Include All Yemen"]

[Text] Within the frame of concentrated efforts to reunite the two parts of Yemen, Aden and San'a', and in accord with the Cairo Agreement, the meeting in Tripoli and the recently issued Kuwaiti declaration related to the subject, Minister of Commerce and Supply Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli visited the northern part [of Yemen] in order to stimulate commerce and commercial exchange between the two Yemens, and to particularly facilitate exchange in the area of Yemeni-produced goods.

Economic Integration

Upon his return from San'a', the minister of commerce and supply, said that the most important case for the economic unity of the two Yemens lies in their commercial and economic coordination since it is the first building block toward unity. He also said that during the last meeting of the two Yemeni commercial committees' chairmen following the Kuwaiti declaration, the most important conclusions reached by previous committees were examined. The meeting confirmed the necessity of implementing what was agreed upon. The minister also added that Yemen's unity cannot be completed without economic integration between its two parts, as the two parts together form a perfect economic structure.

Commercial Exchange Increase

The minister mentioned that, in his meetings with the two ministers of commerce and economy of North Yemen, special ways to increase commercial exchange between the two parts and implementation of what was agreed upon by the subcommittee were discussed. The following was emphasized:

facilitation of marketing of Yemeni products in both parts;
facilitation of transporting goods by trucks from one part to another,
using all existing roads; and
agreement on continuous periodic meetings to evaluate the commercial
exchange activities and overcome any difficulties that interfere with
growth.

Agricultural Development

On the other hand, an agreement was signed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in the PDRY between the World Food Program and the Yemeni Government for the purpose of implementing an agricultural development program. Based on this agreement, the World Food Program will provide food to the agricultural laborers working in 41 state farms, give assistance to four research centers and seeding farms and aid for digging 250 wells.

The agreement specified providing food to the trainees at the cooperative institute in Dar Sa'd and the agricultural training center in Ji'ar. The program undertakes to offer 19,275 tons of plant seeds and oils and 771 tons of cheese during a 3-year period, with an overall cost of approximately 9 million dollars.

The program offered similar assistance to the PDRY to implement a similar project. The program is currently assisting other projects costing 43 million dollars. The agreement was signed by Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Awad Ba'amir for the Yemeni side and Deputy Representative of the World Nutrition Program 'Abdallah Haras for the program's side.

Health Services Development

In his latest press report in 14 OCTOBER Yemeni newspaper, Minister of Health Dr 'Abdallah Ahmad Bakir cited his ministry's accomplishments during the past 5 years. He said that the number of hospitals reached 28 with a capacity for 2250 beds, a ratio of 13 beds per 1000 citizens. There are 18 health centers, 63 rural health units, 40 dispensaries, 22 public clinics, 6 labor clinics, 7 public dentistry clinics and 5 mobile health units, in addition to a number of preventive programs initiated and supported. When the new health plan was established, the following fundamental health goals were taken into consideration:

--development of health services and raising the health standards in number and kind;

--expansion of the [health] organization's network, especially in remote rural areas; and

--expansion of health care for mothers and children.

A Five-Year Plan

Dr 'Abdallah Bakir, minister of public health in South Yemen, also said that the Second Five-Year Plan concentrates on the development of preventive care by setting priorities for projects, programs, or diseases according to the damage and complications they cause and the required methods to fight such diseases. The program aims at fighting malaria affliction from 31 percent to 10 percent.

As for diseases of children, the overall health prevention project will guarantee the inoculation of all children under 5 years of age against diseases that were major causes for child fatalities. Preventive health care is one of the most important projects of the Second Five-Year Plan, expanding health services to cover all parts of the republic.

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COOPERATIVE ACTION IMPROVES SOCIETY

Manama AL-BAHRAIN in Arabic 25 Jul 79 pp 14-15

[Article by Sa'id Nur-al-Din: "Taking Part in Solving Problems of Illiteracy, Unemployment, and Working Women"]

[Text] One of the most important social results achieved by cooperation is bringing together citizens and winning for them a new system of solidarity and fellowship aimed at raising their standard of living and initiating in society projects in education, health and construction with popular financing and guidance. Society is concerned about its problems which arise from native social groups or are produced by the interactions of cultural development in the country or city or by citizens changing from certain customs and traditions.

Social Factors

Cooperative economic action is a means with social ends, and it contains social factors at every step of its implementation. Calling for cooperation, organizing citizens for common action, preparing minds for change and preparing citizens to free themselves from exploitation and deep-seated problems are all cooperative social factors.

Economic and material activities in cooperative societies rest on human and social supports. Financing is based on human methods of collecting capital and investing, lending, acquiring, and administering it and defining the methods of transaction, and its conditions also follow a social path.

From their annual surplus, the societies allocate a portion for social aid to pay for purely social work and to take care of projects for care, relief, charity and aid in particular.

The cooperative societies are not isolated from the social organizations in performing their social mission. They have basic connections which link them in society. These connections take many forms, so that the cooperative societies finance the social organizations with annual payments as aid to charitable organizations, social finance funds, philanthropic organizations,

cultural and scientific leagues and health centers. The goal of such cooperation is to encourage popular social activity, facilitate its financing, and expand service to society without considering governmental revenues or contributions which often are incapable of meeting the burden and expense of this work.

The concept of social work in cooperation has developed, and the course of cooperative work has changed in the field of sponsorship and social development. These social activities have not become secondary or subordinate, but rather pure, in the cooperative societies which pursue them alone or in cooperation with other societies. The social concept of cooperation has changed also. Work is no longer limited to offering aid or setting up nonessential projects. The social view has embraced the social value of cooperation for the economy. Behind every cooperative project are new opportunities for work, new entry to society, and new ways to purge this society of most of its exploitation, despotism and dregs.

Prominent Services

The cooperative societies have been able to provide prominent services in education, health, construction work, day care, charity, helping the needy and handicapped, and participating in rehabilitating them and putting an end to old evil customs.

In the field of education, the societies have been able to work to eliminate illiteracy by extensive local efforts. That spreads vocational education in society, and that means educating adults. That creates libraries and publishes newspapers and films, and that builds schools and forms youth clubs which give education a new vocational picture and creates training centers for farmers and craftsmen. In the forefront of these centers are the ones created by the large societies at machine shops, urban industrial centers, at fisheries, and near the complexes set up for construction workers and others. The message of cooperation has developed in education, and the societies have called for the establishment of schools and the creation of classes financed by them alone or in cooperation with the government. The cooperative societies have also become a model in society which has been able to turn education and training from a social path to economic goals. They preceded in that various organizations and large economic installations in the state by classes offered at home and abroad, along with converting education to methods to raise efficiency and increase job opportunities and knowledge among members and workers in the cooperative societies and federations.

Improving Health Care

In the field of preventive medicine and treatment, the cooperative agricultural societies are forming a workers' collective with the aim of improving the health of individuals in rural society in general. To implement that, the societies are coordinating popular efforts to rid the villages of infectious diseases and backward methods which affect the health of their citizens and their homes. To implement that, the societies are in charge of licensing,

assisting the Ministry of Health in its preventive care work, setting up treatment centers and representing the state in care of the aged. If the health mission of the agricultural societies takes the form of prevention and material treatment, consumer cooperation is also effective in the field of health work since its responsibilities are defined as the administration of health inspections of businesses dealing in food commodities which have a high level of cleanliness and purity and helping the societies implement the health instructions required for various types of goods, preserving and selling them, and even bearing the responsibilities of informing the health agencies of any violations which they uncover in ordinary stores which are harmful to the health of the citizens.

Trade Societies

The trade societies take care of their workers or those cooperating with them under the Health, Industrial Safety and Social Security Laws. There is a vital field for health work in the housing societies, since some of the justifications for cooperative housing are to put an end to overcrowding and the old crowded quarters which lack health facilities. They aspire to the best sites for their buildings and take an interest in sports. They are also interested in mental health, for their society is based on a pleasant neighborhood. In addition to all of this, the cooperative societies take care of children and wage the family planning battle to protect motherhood and small children.

Care and Aid

As for care, aid and charitable activities, the societies in the country and city have been able to direct social aid to these fields, organize the collection of money for these purposes from the members of the cooperative, offer monthly financial grants to the needy, help the elderly and ill whose income has been cut off, arrange organized aid for some large families, and participate in campaigns to help residents of areas which have been struck by disasters by offering them clothing, medicine, food and construction supplies. The societies give aid to those who are temporarily unemployed until work projects are organized for them by the state or the cooperative societies.

Development of Social Application

Cooperative social application has developed along the original theory of services on which the first international cooperative societies were based, that is, to put an end to unemployment, guarantee a better income, spread education, and establish a society based on overcoming contemporary problems and preventing them from becoming embedded in society. Hence, the trend of cooperation was toward insurance in all its forms. Then the battle was waged against illiteracy, hunger and the population explosion. Next came participation in dealing with the problems of unemployment, low income, difficulty in communications, and the problem of working women.

Actually, solving the major social problems in the state is the job of the government, with its authority and power in designing programs, planning their implementation, imposing means to finance them, and defining priorities for solving these problems, and then progressing from one field to another in hopes of achieving complete comfort for the citizens. The state controls the social solutions which are achieved in the form of social growth originating from and caused by the rise in actual material income for the individuals of society. However, the problem of social development takes its core from the human factor. Thus the shortage of human resources was one of the most difficult obstacles facing the efforts exerted on behalf of complete development in the state. The solution is to alert the citizens, train them, educate them, and develop their love of enterprise, volunteerism, and self-reliance, and set up projects which utilize these characteristics, including social care societies, free trade societies, cultural service societies, family research agencies, and rural reform societies, with co-operative societies in the forefront.

All of these are agencies which offer services not pursued by the government, in the framework of free activity complementing government activity within the limits of their income and the state's appropriations to them in grants and aid. In implementation of that and under the auspices of this concept, the cooperative societies are pursuing their social activities and playing a part in the social development of the state. However, they have gone further and are playing a part in solving major problems with guidance or finance from the government. The meaning of social work in cooperation has developed from partial solutions to a position which has dimension and weight in achieving a comfortable way of life. The societies have reached the point where they are bound to uncover the truth about backwardness in society and then arrange the proposed solutions. They are continuing their work to eliminate difficulties by appeals, practical projects, facilitating local financing, and helping to establish new programs which the state has included in its central and local plan for progress in society.

Social cooperative work thus has become fundamental, not secondary, work for which there is no substitute in societies with a low level in education, skills, health and housing.

7587

CSO: 4802

BAHRAIN SETS UP LIGHT INDUSTRY COMPANY

Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 4 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Lutfi Nasr: "Decree Issued Creating First Light Industry Company in Country"]

[Text] A decree has been issued creating the Bahrain Company for Light Industry as a Bahraini corporation. The capital granted the company is 10 million Bahraini dinars, distributed among 5 million shares. The capital issued is limited to 5 million dinars, distributed among 2.5 million shares. The face value of a single share is 2 dinars, of which only 50 percent of the value of the share is to be paid upon subscription.

The founding committee of the company, chaired by Hamid Ibil, chairman of the committee with the Ministry of Trade, agreed that the shares would be offered for subscription as of 15 September. The amount set aside for subscription by citizens in the company's capital is 1,821,000 Bahraini dinars. It was decided that these shares should be offered after Ramadan, 'Id al-Fitr and the opening of schools, which mean greater expenditures for citizens, so that the broad base of citizens would be given the opportunity to purchase shares in this national company and so that all the shares would not go to big businessmen or the various companies.

The company will start with two plants, one for furniture and the other to process meat sticks. The land on which the two plants will be built in the industrial area has been prepared. It was decided that the acreage of the land should be large enough to expand to create a light industry complex, since some of the most important goals of this company are: to establish and operate the factories, workshops, and all of the necessary internal operations for light industries such as the manufacture of wood and metal furniture, health apparatus, insulation, meat sticks, and soap, and in general all light industries and businesses; to establish warehouses and open showrooms for them; to import machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials; to attempt to operate commercial agencies and representation for everything connected with the goals of the company; to create other industrial projects, and also to establish the companies which are needed to achieve the company's goals as a receiving company participating with

others in creating projects; to undertake activities and establish the measures necessary to achieve its goals; to own, rent, lease and mortgage the real estate and land necessary to serve its activities; and to participate with authorities which manage similar operations.

Hamad Ibil states that this offering of shares to the general public will last a full month, from 15 September to 15 October. He added that construction of the two plants will take 18 months. The processes of importing equipment and machinery and training the Bahraini work force in the company will take place during the construction period by concluding official agreements with international companies. This will be done in addition to previous construction, training and supply of machinery to lay the plans necessary to operate the two plants.

7587

CSO: 4802

ECONOMIST CRITICIZES CURRENT FOREIGN AID THINKING

Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Aug 79 pp 7, 12

/Article by Jawdah 'Abd-al-Khalīq: "The Development of Egypt between the Carter Plan and the National Plan"/

/Text/ The development of our precious Egypt does not need a Carter plan so much as it needs a national plan based on the mobilization of intrinsic powers and resources. Aid builds things but it does not build people.

Recently talk has proliferated about the inevitable appeal for a plan to help Egypt. This would be along the lines of the Marshall Plan, by virtue of which the United States of America helped the nations of Western Europe (its allies in World War Two) rise up from their prostration after the war.

Perhaps the latest which has been said in crystallizing this viewpoint is the series of three articles which Prof Saba Habashi wrote in this newspaper. These were published on the People's Opinion page on the days of 30 July and /date missing/ August 1979; at the outset, he specified that Egypt was in urgent need of a plan similar to the Marshall Plan in order to revive its economy and stressed that this urgent need no longer required discussion.

If I may be permitted by our former minister and everyone who believes in the need for a plan along the lines of the Marshall Plan (which has actually been called the Carter Plan, in connection with the current American president Carter; I call it the Carter Plan to suggest that Carter may not be elected to the American presidency for a second term), I will differ with them on the end and the means. Our end must be the development of Egypt, not just the revival of its economy. Our means to this must be self-reliance, not reliance on others.

Lest these people be motivated by the difficulty of defining the expression "development," let me start out by saying that development has a simple, specific meaning. When society rids itself of the disgrace of illiteracy, when every member of society enjoys good health and effective health care, when everyone in it obtains his basic needs in the form of food and clothing, when everyone finds suitable sanitary housing, when he is empowered

to obtain equal opportunities in education and productive work and is given security against unemployment, disability, sickness and old age, when every citizen in the society enjoys his basic rights as a human--foremost his right to participate in the adoption of decisions related to the society--when the production system is so advanced and diverse that it can realize national security in all its meanings (self-sufficiency in food, military security, and so forth), when society enjoys an independent will in determining its destiny, defining its priorities and formulating its policies:

When all this is achieved, we can state that development has been achieved. Otherwise development in no way exists.

Comparison--with a Difference

In the light of this definition, it is clear that there are essential differences between Egypt's case and that of the Western European countries. On the morrow of the war the latter countries had attained development whereas Egypt is still trying to attain it. The Marshall Plan did not bring about the development of the countries of Europe--indeed, it did not intend to do so. Rather, it helped those countries to rebuild the factories, roads, power plants, hospitals and so forth which World War Two had destroyed.

It must not be absent from our minds that the World Bank was established fundamentally to achieve this end and therefore its name was "for construction and development" (or to be correct "for reconstruction and development"). In other words, the countries of Western Europe actually had attained development (indeed some had done so before the United States) and had become advanced. Then the war came and destroyed their productive system.

It is true that the European countries lost millions of the best of their young in the war. However, that did not eliminate the trained staffs at those countries' disposal which were capable of designing, operating and running factories and installations (do not forget that the United States relied on German scientists and experts to develop nuclear weapons and rockets). Thus material aid, in the form of the Marshall Plan, achieved what was needed and the European countries were able to stand once again on their two feet.

Europe's situation after the war, therefore, was like that of a healthy vigorous man who has lost a large amount of blood as a consequence of an accident to which he has been exposed, achieving a recuperation merely through a transfusion of blood. This is not the case with the Egyptian economy. Thus it appears that the comparison between the Marshall Plan and Egypt's situation is not proper, or, on the best assumption, is a comparison with differences.

It Is Not a Net Benefit

The error in appealing for a Carter Plan to develop Egypt may be ascribed to the following, in our view:

Proponents of a Carter Plan attribute development to the material element alone. They believe that foreign currency and technology are the keys to development, whereas what is logically and historically correct is that these elements are the results of development. Development occurs first and then technology appears, not the opposite. Technology is a social creation and not, as some people imagine, a material thing or a purchasable commodity.

Proponents of a Carter Plan ignore that the aid of today is the debt of tomorrow which will have to be paid. The experience of many developing countries, including Egypt, has proved that excessive reliance on foreign aid leads to the atrophy of national savings efforts. Thus this aid is not a net benefit. Rather, it entails an impending evil which assumes the form of the crises of indebtedness to which many developing countries are exposed. We cannot forget the lesson of Egypt in the time of Khedive Ismail.

Proponents of a Carter Plan also ignore that foreign aid cannot be given free of charge--indeed it generally involves unjust conditions, some of which infringe on the sovereignty of the country receiving it (have we forgotten the position of Britain and America on the financing of the High Dam?) and distort the pattern of priorities set forth for development.

It Does Not Build Man

Proponents of a Carter Plan imagine that simply obtaining aid from abroad, whatever its nature or size might be, will guarantee that Egypt will become like Europe--on the assumption that it is desirable that Egypt become like Europe (which is doubtful). This notion is romantic under the best of suppositions (Egypt's experience in the era of Khedive Ismail bears witness to that--he went into debt to make Egypt into a piece of Europe but neither was any piece laid out nor has any part remained!). Aid builds things but it does not build man. What is the use in our building roads, putting up power plants, erecting dams, constructing factories, reclaiming land and buying cars, refrigerators, and color television sets while our Egyptian people continue to be the prey of that terrible trinity--subjugation, ignorance and disease?

The Lesson of History

For all the foregoing, we disagree with proponents of a Carter Plan and state that the only way to develop Egypt is through self-reliance. This is the lesson of history. There is no nation which built itself up by relying on others (the countries which built themselves up by plundering the riches of others, as Britain grew in India and Egypt, are a different

case). No one can use the shortage of resources as an excuse. It has been historically proved that the rate of savings in Egypt during the years of World War Two reached one quarter of the national income while the average per capita income was less than it is now. Why have we failed to achieve a rate of savings close to that? My answer is that excessive reliance on foreign aid in the 1960's is one of the main reasons for this failure.

The reader must not infer from this article of mine that the experience of the countries of Western Europe in the light of the Marshall Plan is not useful as far as Egypt goes. Indeed it is of great usefulness if we absorb its positive points. These countries basically relied on the sweat and unremitting toil of their people. They did not rush to use up the greater portion of their national incomes in spite of the deprivation of the war years. Rather, they directed approximately a quarter of this income toward investment.

This is what we must take as our model--hard work and abstinence in order to build up our country.

A National Plan

It is odd that we are rushing after the least important part (aid) and abandoning the decisive part (work). Just look at our behavior during the holy month of Ramadan as an example: people staying up all night, consuming all night, sloth and no output during the day. I do not believe that this is the rationale behind the fasting in Ramadan which God decreed as a sacred struggle for the spirit and the endurance of toil. How can a society in the month of the fast consume more than it does at other times?

To summarize my article, I believe in the truth of the fact that development of our precious Egypt does not so much need a Carter Plan as it needs a national one, a plan founded on the mobilization of intrinsic powers and resources, which are not few, aimed at satisfying the basic needs of the productive masses, and governing production and distribution in which there is a specific relationship between effort exerted, qualitatively and quantitatively, and the returns on this effort (let whoever does a dust speck's worth of good see it and let whoever does a dust speck's worth of evil see that). If this does not come about, foreign aid will not be worth anything at all, even if it is money with which people build fortresses to which they commit forces. At this historic juncture we are more in need than ever of being inspired by the wise saying which holds "nothing can scratch your skin like your fingernail."

11887
CSO: 4802

CLOSURE OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS TO COST IRAN MILLIONS

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 11 Aug 79 p 10

[Text] Iran will seek compensation from Germany for the unilateral cancellation of the Bushire atomic power station by the German contractor, Consortium Kraftwerk-Union.

Engineer Pereyduh Sahabi, head of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization, in making this announcement said that Iran already has paid almost 5.9 billion marks for the construction of the Bushire power plant. The German contractor's unilateral cancellation of the project, in spite of repeated communications from Iran about revising the payment schedule and other matters, has faced Iran with major losses. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the contract, we consider the contractor, Kraftwerk-Union, liable to the payment of damages. We are referring the matter to the German government.

In describing the circumstances which led to the cancellation of the contract, Sahabi said that last October the thirteenth installment payment of the contractor (in the amount of 445 million marks) was delayed. This occurred as a result of extraordinary circumstances, i.e., the disturbances caused by strikes and the closure of government offices. Kraftwerk-Union, in contravention of one of the provisions of its contract, suspended construction and gave notice that it was cancelling the contract. Finally this July, they announced that if the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth installments (totaling over 1.1 billion marks) were not forthcoming by 3 August, they were canceling the contract.

Sahabi added that the outlays required to meet the power station's future needs have already cost Iran a sum greater than the cost of the work completed until now on the power station itself.

Afterwards Sahabi said that we have come to the conclusion that the contract was exploitive. Clearly, we could not pay the thirteenth and subsequent installments pending the results of our proposal for a revision of the contract.

Sahabi stressed the need for reparations. The German government as well as the contractor will be approached on this issue.

In another part of his statement, Sahabi said that the maintenance and protection of the existing installations is an important task of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization. The contractor has proposed that we pay them 140 million marks for the maintenance of the existing installations, a proposal which is unacceptable to us. Subsequently they proposed a plan whereby 1200 German experts would assume this responsibility, but this plan was also unworkable. Finally, we proposed that a maximum of 10 Germans could remain in Iran, provided that they instruct Iranians in the procedures to be used and that the training be completed as soon as possible.

Finally, Sahabi said that we are trying by ourselves to complete the installation of some of the water and air systems, heat canals and the diesels which provide electricity inside the power station. We intend to use our own personnel to replace the Germans, and we hope that in the future we will have the expertise to finish the power plant ourselves.

8921

CSO: 4906

GEOGRAPHIC STUDY OF KURDISH TOWN PAVEH

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 20 Aug 79 p 5

[Excerpts] After the disturbances in Marivan had subsided, Paveh became the target of bloody conspiracies intended to drag it into disorder. Following the collision of two automobiles in Paveh, the rumor spread that the tribes were planning a night attack against the town. The hard-working people of Paveh, remembering the attack last September by Salar Jaf and 2,000 armed followers, closed up the city and took refuge at the governor's office where they awaited the arrival of a relief force of soldiers and revolutionary guards. Also, one of the local people went among the tribes outside the town and spread the rumor that the relief force was on the way. The tribes and a group of villagers occupied Ghouri Ghala's on the Kermanshah-Paveh road, and a group of them took control of the nearby crossing, enabling them to capture several trucks carrying food. After the arrival of the relief force at Paveh, the governor went to Ghouri Ghala's to investigate the tribes' demands. These demands were to be met by the responsible authorities within 24 hours, or else the tribes would attack Paveh. The tribes drawn up around Ghouri Ghala's took the nonfulfillment of two out of their nine demands as a pretext for laying siege to Paveh, rather than meeting the defenders directly in battle. The attackers hit a hospital lying 1 kilometer outside Paveh with mortar-fire, killing the director (an Indian doctor) and a nurse, and wounding several others. Finally the Imam Khomeyni ordered that the counterrevolutionaries be driven away from Paveh.

The events in Paveh provided us with a reason to visit this distant town and become better acquainted with the situation there.

Geography of Paveh

Paveh is located in a mountain valley in the northwestern part of Kermanshah province. It has a population of 103,131 people or 20,961 households, including outlying villages such as 'Uraman, Sadun Shomali, Bayangan, Javanrud, Jigran, Khaneshur, Ravansar, Sar Ghala's, Baba Jani, Nowdesheh and Nowsud. This population figure does not include some tribal households who were not enumerated in the census, and may be subject to other errors.

A sandy road 148 kilometers long links Kermanshah with Paveh via Ravansar. On the edge of town are two small hills, each with a public park next to it. There is a connecting road between the two.

In order to enter the town, one must pass through the bazaar or "meydan." The bazaar is laid out according to Paveh's different economic specialties.

Paveh has four mosques, a bazaar, a hospital, two parks and several schools and government offices. Most of the houses are built on the slopes of the two hills.

In general, Paveh is not an agricultural center like Ravansar. Its inhabitants, most of whom migrated to the town from the outlying villages, each a living from their orchards, from small-scale livestock raising, or from commerce.

Paveh's orchards produce walnuts, pomegranates, figs, turpentine and, to a lesser extent, grapes. Most of the town's shopkeepers live in the Khanegah district of Paveh. Paveh's water supply comes from the Sarab Howli spring.

Paveh is 80 kilometers from Tavileh on the Iran-Iraq border, and is connected with the seat of Jelaal Talebani high up in the Mamandeh Mountains in Iraq via a mountainous, difficult dirt track 369 kilometers long.

Paveh's warm and hospitable people speak 'Awramani Kurdish. From a geographical standpoint, Paveh's neighbors are Marivan on the south, Iraq on the northwest and south, Ghasr Shirin on the south, Shah 'Abad on the west, and Sanandaj, and Kermanshah on the northeast.

Only Trace of Ancient Paveh

Years ago, a biological expedition came to Paveh in the course of its research. On the heights overlooking the town, the expedition found a cave-dwelling dating from 20,000 B.C. In this cave (called "Neshmeh", because it is close to the village of the same name), they found stone implements used by the early inhabitants for hunting and defense. According to archaeologists, these implements were made between 15,000 and 20,000 B.C.

Ethnology of the People of Paveh

Research shows that the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Paveh lived as interrelated tribes in the Zagros Mountains in the third and fourth millennia B.C. These tribes, which included the "Lulubi", "Kuti", "Amada", "Nayerabi", "Mabi" and "Parseva", gradually took control of the area.

The ancient writings of King Sargon also refer to these tribes among the peoples of the Zagros.

The Zagros tribes are also mentioned in the inscriptions at Babal-Ashur and Ilam.

The "Amada" and "Parseva" tribes probably came from the Arya'i Range. However, researchers doubt the presence of the "Lulubi" and "Mabi" tribes in the Arya'i. There is a strong probability that the Lulubi were the ancestors of the present-day Lurs. They lived in the regions of "Zehab" (present-day Zehab-Sarpol) and "Shahrzur" and "Suleimaniye" in eastern Iraq, and were conquered in 1200 B.C. by King Ilam. In any case, the Medes' name "Amada" appeared for the first time in the course of the Assyrian military expedition into what is now Kurdistan. Thus it can be said that the Medes were living in the Zagros Mountains in the first millenium B.C. Sayyid 'Abidollah Ayubian writes in the "Philosophy of the Kurdish Revolution" that "the name Kurd appeared at the dawn of history.... For 30 centuries it has signified a distinct Kurdish society. In the history of western Asia, the names "Kurd" and "Mede" antedate "Fars" and "Iran"; the latter two are probably Kurdish or Medean terms".

Similarly, Rashteh Ya'smi in his book "The Kurd and his Racial Connections" wrote that "the Kurds represent that branch of the Iranian race which is a brother race to the Medes and the Pars or their antecedents. Having gained control of the wide Zagros region and absorbed its previous inhabitants, the Kurds gave them names of their own devising".

Mankind's development has today reached the stage where racial questions, which formerly took on an international character--witness Hitlerian fascism and Israeli Zionism--are diminishing in importance.

8921

CSO: 4906

BRIEFS

PAHLAVI-ERA I.D. CARDS INVALIDATED—The combined staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a statement released today, has announced that the identity cards bearing the code of arms of the Imperial Army of Iran are not valid any more. In order to prevent any possible problems, the combined staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran wishes to announce that the identity cards bearing the code of arms of the imperial Iranian army are not valid and people who have found these identity cards should post them. [Text] [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD]

DR SANJABI RETURNING TO TEHRAN—National Front Leader Dr Karim Sanjabi, who has been abroad for nearly 3 months, will return to Tehran by 15 Mehr [7 October] following surgery and convalescence in America. When he left Tehran, he had been nominated representative to the council of experts by two political parties, and he said at the time that if the people voted for him, there was no power which could prevent him from joining the council of experts. However, at election time the National Front announced that it would not take part, and Dr Sanjabi did not gain the number of votes necessary in Hermanshah. As to Dr Sanjabi's long absence, a National Front spokesman said that the National Front leader is resting at the home of one of his sons in America and will return to Iran when quite fit to resume his political activities. [Excerpt] Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 22 Sep 79 p 7 LD]

CSO: 4906

OPINION POLL: LAST YEAR WAS BAD, NEXT YEAR WILL BE WORSE

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Sep 79 p 3 TA

[Text] The Israeli citizens are welcoming the new Jewish year with considerable pessimism. A large section of the public considers the elapsing year as worse than the preceding one and pessimistically looks forward to next year. They say that it will be worse for the state of Israel than the elapsing year. This is the conclusion of a nationwide public opinion poll the Pori Institute conducted for HA'ARETZ.

Thirty percent of the public said that the next year will be worse for the state of Israel than the elapsing one, while 25 percent said they foresee a better year. A large group of 27 percent said they "did not know" whether the next year will be better or worse than the last one.

Fourteen percent said they did not foresee any change either way and that the next year "will be the same" as the elapsing one. Another 5 percent said that the next year could be a better one if "the region is changed," if "we survive the Likud" and if "a lasting peace prevails in the area."

According to the researcher, head of the Pori Institute Refa'el Gil, these pessimistic forecasts are influenced by comparing the elapsing year to the previous one. Another question in the poll was: How does the public regard the comparison between the elapsing year and the previous one? In reply, 55 percent of the public said that the elapsing year was worse than the previous one as compared to 22 percent who said that the elapsing year was better.

Another 3 percent were ready to say that the elapsing year was better than the previous one on the political aspect but was much worse on the economic aspect. Fifteen percent said there was no difference between the elapsing year and the previous one.

The poll comprised a representative group of 1,200 men and women over the age of 18 who were interviewed in their houses throughout the country.

CSO: 4805

POLL SHOWS HALF OF POPULATION FEARS CRIME RISE

Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Sep 79 pp 1,3

[Article by Mark Segal]

[Text]

TEL AVIV. — Nearly half of the population does not feel safe at home or in the street because of the current level of crime, and a majority feel that the police is not doing its job properly. This picture of public insecurity emerges from the latest public opinion poll conducted by the Modi'in Ezerachi applied research centre for *The Jerusalem Post*.

Two questions were put to a representative selection of nearly 1,300 adults. The first was: "Do you or do you not feel safe at home or when you walk in the street because of the crime situation?"

The replies were: Safe — 50.2 per cent; unsafe — 47.6 per cent; undecided — 2.2 per cent.

According to centre directors Mina Zemach and Amiram Yarkoni, 53.2 per cent of the women polled said they felt unsafe compared with 41.8 per cent of the men. The older the respondent the less safe he felt.

Age	Ratio of insecurity
15-22	35.4%
23-30	42.1%
31-40	46.5%
41-50	48.0%
51 and over	57.4%

People at the bottom of the education scale felt the most vulnerable, 56.8 per cent feeling unsafe. Secondary school graduates were somewhat more secure, with 47.9 per cent replying unsafe, while university graduates had the greatest sense of security, and only 35.6 per cent of them said they felt unsafe.

Israelis of Oriental origin felt the most threatened, 56.9 per cent in comparison to 49.5 per cent of those

of western origin who said they felt unsafe.

First-generation Israeli-born people felt safer than second-generation respondents, by a margin of 41.8 per cent to 51.1 per cent.

Zemach and Yarkoni also reported wide differences in the response of residents of different geographic areas, ranging from greater Tel Aviv and the central region, where 51.5 per cent said they felt unsafe, to Haifa and the North, where only 40.1 per cent indicated they were insecure. In Jerusalem, 48.3 per cent of the residents said they felt unsafe, and residents of Beersheba and the South scored an insecurity ratio of 41.8 per cent.

The second question in the poll was: "Do the police function well in maintaining law and order in the land?"

The replies were: Very well — 9.2 per cent; well — 34.6 per cent; fair — 23.2 per cent; hardly — 21.3 per cent; undecided — 2.7 per cent.

Zemach and Yarkoni said that the older the person questioned, the less confidence he had in the police:

Age	Confidence in police
15-22	37.4%
23-30	36.7%
31-40	37.4%
41-50	36.0%
51 and over	21.4%

The researchers found that Israelis born in Afro-Asian countries were most inclined against the police, with 38.1 per cent having little or no confidence, while only 22.9 per

cent of those born in Western countries were not confident. First-generation sabras fell in between, with 22.6 per cent not confident in the police.

Supporters of the religious parties were more confident in the police than other groups. Only 22.1 per cent of those who said they backed the NRP, and 26.0 per cent of Agudat Israel followers, said they distrusted the police, while 21.6 per cent of Likud and 22.1 per cent of Labour followers showed a lack of confidence.

The pollsters discovered a sizeable gap in opinions about how well the police function between residents of Beersheba and the South, where 44.8 per cent gave the police poor marks, and Jerusalem and Haifa, where 28.7 per cent and 28.9 per cent, respectively, commented negatively. Residents of greater Tel Aviv and the central region fell roughly in the middle, with 32.6 per cent indicating a lack of confidence in the police.

CSO: 4820

BRIEFS

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR RABIN--The majority of the public tends to support Yitzhaq Rabin in his argument with Shim'on Peres. This is the conclusion of a national public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute exclusively for HA'ARETZ. The question posed was: "Which side do you think is right in the argument between Yitzhaq Rabin and Shim'on Peres?" Thirty-seven percent said they felt Rabin was right; 29 percent said they were on Peres' side. Fifteen percent did not express any predilection and 2 percent said both men were right. A considerable 16 percent said they did not know of any argument between the two men or that they did not have any opinion on the issue. The poll comprised a representative sample of 1,200 men and women over 18 years of age who were interviewed in their homes throughout the country. [Text] [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Sep 79 p 3 TA]

CSO: 4803

PLANNING BOARD REPORT SHOWS ECONOMIC EXPANSION

'Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 17 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] The National Planning Board said in its recent report that the gross national product rose 17.6 percent, from 477 million dinars in 1977 to 561 million dinars in 1978.

The most important factors in this rise were the expansion of the industrial and agricultural production and the continued high rates of growth in the sectors of commerce, construction, and services, which led to an acceleration in the growth of production, despite adverse climatic conditions and the fourth successive year of sparse rainfall.

During the [first] three years of the five-year development plan, the gross national product rose from 278 million dinars in 1975 to 561 million dinars in 1978. This reflects an annual growth rate of 26.3 percent, whereas the goal of the plan was an annual growth rate of 12.5 percent.

Expenditures on economic exploitation increased from 201 million dinars in 1977 to 238 million dinars in 1978, or about 18.5 percent.

During 1978, 63 percent of the total investments in financing came from national savings deposits, and the remaining 37 percent from foreign investments.

Although the goal of the plan called for 497 million dinars of total expenditures on developments, the actual amount spent was 577 million dinars.

The value of imports in goods and services rose from 564 million dinars in 1977 to 632 million dinars in 1978, and the value of exports in goods and services rose from 396 million dinars to 439 million dinars at the same time.

Last year, the budget of payments showed a surplus of 5.2 million dinars because of the influx of foreign loans and exploitations, although the net quantity of goods, services, and aid received showed a deficit of 0.82 million dinars in 1978, as against 2.5 million dinars in 1977 and a surplus of 17.3 million dinars in 1976.

In the field of public finance, the public sector was able to generate enough revenues, including financial aid, to cover the recurring expenditures and to realize a surplus which shared with foreign loans, as a supplemental factor to the financial capabilities inherent in the conversion of capital expenditures.

The quantity of loans in currency and convertible assets rose from 439 million dinars in 1977 to 597 million dinars in 1978, at the time of a slowdown in the rate of growth of currency loans from the previous year because of a drop in the value of interest paid on demand deposits, which led to the conversion of demand deposits to savings and term deposits. This conversion was reflected in the change of the structure of the assets of the banks in favor of convertible assets.

CSO: 4802

BRIEFS

MOVEMENT OF WORKERS--'Amman--the annual report of the ministry of labor on the accomplishments of its offices during the past year said that there were 2,481 vacant positions of various kinds during that year. The office of employment in the ministry of labor was able to employ 1,300 of the 3,401 Jordanians who were looking for work. During 1978, 4,523 Jordanians left the country to go to Saudi Arabia and 484 to go to Libya. During the same year, 18,737 Arab and foreign workers came to Jordan for employment, the largest proportion of these being 11,796, or 62.95 percent, from Egypt. [Excerpts] ['Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Sep 79 p 5]

CSO: 4802

SALIM AL-LAWZI URGES MARONITE-PALESTINIAN DIALOG

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 13 Jul 79 pp 4-5

[Salim al-Lawzi editorial]

[Text] This editorial is addressed to the Palestinians. Its objective is to have the Palestinians become convinced not only in taking into account the Lebanese Christians' thinking which we share but in having the complete faith in the advantage of the Lebanese Christians being in favor of the Palestinian cause. The Palestinians have also to realize that if Lebanon were all Moslem their situation in that country would have been worse than it is now.

If Lebanon were completely Moslem would the Palestinian resistance have adhered to its cause in Lebanon in the way that it adheres to it today? Did the resistance find itself more at ease and more independant in Jordan, Syria, Iraq or even in Libya?

The Palestinians should not forget the important fact that a Christian-Moslem Lebanon is more advantageous for their cause than a Moslem Lebanon. First: One of the reasons behind the Lebanese Moslems' enthusiasm for the Palestinians is the existance of the Christians. It is known that the Lebanese Moslem exaggerates his Arabism and liberalism as a reaction to the exaggeration of the Lebanese Maronite adherence to privileges that he considers as rights and as a guarantee of his independance. Otherwise, how can we explain the disappearance of Christianity in Syria, Iraq and even in Egypt and its existance in Lebanon. What is also the explanation for the fact that the Lebanese Moslems are more enthusiastic about the unity than the Syrians and the Iraqis who are joined by one party?

Second: One of the causes which facilitated the Palestinian activities in Lebanon is the existance of the Lebanese conflicts and contradictions by means of which the Palestinian resistance entered the country.

Third: The Christians were more enthusiastic than the Moslems about the Palestinian cause at the beginning. The Christians wanted to confront the Nasirite movement with another revolutionary movement and in that manner

they supported the Palestinian resistance activities. Camille Sham'un and Shekh Pierre Jumayyil were the first to support the commando activities. The Lebanese Shihabist Deuxieme Bureau also helped in allowing the Palestinian commando activities to enter Lebanon and maybe for the same reasons as well.

Fourth: The most important fact is that the Christians understand the independent personality more than the Moslems whether in Lebanon or elsewhere. Moslems everywhere say: "We are the Arabs, we are the cause and we are all for Palestine so what do we owe the Palestinians then?" The Christians say: "They are Palestinians and they have their cause as we are Lebanese and as we have our cause." In this sense the territorialism of the Christians has a positive effect on the Palestinians.

Fifth: Lebanon is a country based on sectarian and religious independence and is capable of offering some independence to the Palestinians in the sense that a complete merger is not part of the Lebanese formula.

For these, and for other reasons, the Palestinian was able to freely adhere to his cause as he could not easily do in any other Arab country but Lebanon. This is the case even if we do not discuss the financial restrictions and the laws which restrict the Palestinian in other Arab countries. In Lebanon the Palestinian lived and is still living better than the Lebanese, especially in regard to free will and decision making.

No matter what the reasons were for the Palestinian-Maronite clashes, the main picture should not be ignored. It is that the Palestinians have an interest in the existence of a Moslem-Christian Lebanon. They also have an interest in the fact that the Christians in Lebanon should not feel that the Palestinian presence weakens their position.

The Palestinian cause is an historical one. For this reason it is very important not to allow the parts to be more important than the whole.

It is possible that the sects and sectarianism have harmed the Lebanese themselves but they have helped the Palestinians. We want to understand the Palestinians and we want to join them in saying: "If the Moslems were strong in Lebanon and if the desired balance had been achieved in Lebanon, the Palestinians would not have been trapped in the fight with the Christians. The lack of balance is then the cause." Understanding is one thing and forgiveness is another. We do understand them but we do not forgive them. The Palestinian should have insisted on staying away from the internal Lebanese game by all means.

The Maronites are not also forgiven because they have caused harm to their private cause in the manner by which they dealt with their fears of the Palestinian presence. The main mistake in their position was the gamble they made in relying on the foreign element whether Arab or international. The world as the Maronite imagines does not exist. The Maronite imagines a world which puts the Christian cause above all causes, a world which is

moved or run by spiritual words and spiritual friendships, or a world in which the churches play the role of towers and castles of the Middle Ages. That imaginary world is too far from the real world. Charles Hilu, in one of his strange articles in the French LE MONDE said, "Europe is considering the materialistic gain above all other considerations. If the Arabs reach Poitiers in this age they will not find Charles Martil fighting them as he had done when they came out of Andalusia to continue their conquest in Europe. Charles Martel was moved by the conviction of defending Christianity from the Arab attack. Now, the French and the Europeans receive the Arabs in their capacity as oil rich people."

This cry by an ex-Lebanese president seems to be strange and reveals a mentality which is alien to the understanding of the formulas of the present age. It is not strange that Europe is not Europe of the crusades as in the past. What would be strange is if the reverse were true. The Vatican is in Rome and the chairman of the municipality of Rome is a communist. The leftist parties in Europe rank either first or second as far as the number is concerned and those who oppose these parties are the rightists and the rich who would not antagonize the arab oil money for the sake of some Maronite leaders who address the hearts and the sentiments and not the banks and the wallets.

The France of General Gouraud which created Lebanon to solve the Maronite problem is not the France of General de Gaulle which left Algeria in order to solve its problem with the Arabs. The second France is actually the opposite of the first France. The mistake of some Maronite leaders is that they imagined that General Gouraud is immortal and that he is determined now to conquer Yasir 'Arafat as he had conquered Yusuf al-Azmah in the Battle of Maysalun in 1919. President Sham'un called upon Europe, like a guard in Dayr al-Qamar would call for help across the valleys of Bayt al-Din and the orchards of Baruk. It seems that Sham'un thought that as soon as his call reaches "those who can hear", Europe would hurry to his aid, fight for him and expel the Palestinians.

If the Maronite leaders were fair they would have realized that America has done for them the maximum any country would do for a sect. What more could America have done than authorize the Syrians with the unpopular mission, internally and on the Arab level, of helping the Maronites in Lebanon and of confronting the Palestinians, the Moslems and the leftists? Who dreamed that there would be a power capable of making Syria do what it did in Lebanon? What more could America do?

Whether the Palestinians and the Maronites consider themselves two big losers or winners, what is important is that they are both in the same situation at the present time. This would be the best time to start thinking about mutual understanding and coordination in order to solve a tragic problem. There is one solution whether bitter or sweet and he is wise who bases his calculations on facts rather than on wishes.

It was a mistake that the Palestinians did not respond recently to the call of Camille Sham'un for a dialogue. The Palestinians should have agreed at least to learn what the man has to say.

This mutual mentality on both sides existed since 1976 when King Hassan II of Morocco sent the Lebanese Ambassador in al-Rabat, Dr Sa'id al-As'ad, to Beirut to invite Camille Sham'un and Yasir 'Arafat to come to Morocco in order to reach some kind of understanding. Yasir 'Arafat accepted the invitation then but Camille Sham'un refused it.

A few months later King Hassan renewed his initiative to bring together the Palestinians and the Phalangists. Pierre Jumayyil accepted the invitation and visited al-Rabat but the dialogue did not occur since Yasir 'Arafat, instead of coming himself, delegated Hani al-Hassan. Sheikh Pierre Jumayyil interpreted that as a wish not to radically solve the problem and he left al-Rabat without meeting with Hani al-Hasan.

King Hassan was very interested in having a role in solving the Lebanese crisis since that would have given him a reserve of good will similar to that which he earned in 1973 when he sent a Moroccan brigade to fight alongside the Syrian army in the Golan. King Hassan's initiative, which was refused by the Palestinians and the Maronite leader respectively, is only one of the attempts since the Syrians had similar attempts. When the Palestinians began a rapprochement with the Syrians, the Maronites became alienated from them; and when the Maronites became friendly with the Syrians the Palestinians were alienated from them. The reason behind all that was the fact that the idea of an encounter had not become of strategic importance to either side. If each side were in the place of the other and did the thinking of the other, it would have realized the points of weaknesses and the mutually imposed practical interest.

The Maronites have so far lost two bets. The first bet was on the Syrians and the second bet was on the Israelis. The Palestinians miscalculated. They thought that America would run to their help in order to save the destruction of the liberal Lebanon. Eventually it became evident to the Palestinians that America is not so anxious to protect Lebanon as to pay them the price of dropping their fight with the Lebanese system, especially since not antagonizing Israel is the basis of the American strategy in the Middle East. The Palestinian plan was to arouse the American fear about Lebanon in order for them to benefit from the American pressure at the expense of Israel.

Without a doubt the absence of Kamal Junblat affected the Palestinian position. During Junblat's days the Palestinians had Lebanese backing. Junblat was a leader with strong determination and the Palestinians operated with such determination. Now, even if all the Palestinians leftists have a certain determination, it would not create a Lebanese determination strong enough to justify the Palestinian decisions inside Lebanon.

In brief, the current Lebanese situation can be summarized as follows:

1. The Syrians were not able to absorb the Palestinians.
2. The Maronites cannot liquidate the Palestinians.
3. The Palestinians cannot replace the Lebanese authority and it would not be in their interest to do so.

What is possible then is the policy of partition, but not all that is possible is not desirable. Partitioning in the final analysis is against the interest of the Palestinians, the Lebanese Moslems and the Maronites.

The catastrophe lies in the fact that everything that was under consideration by the Leftists or by the Rightists was wrong. It was thought that eating from the plate of the Lebanese autonomy would satisfy the Palestinians and the Lebanese front. However, the facts came to prove the opposite. Lebanese autonomy is the only common factor between the two sides. It is also suitable to be the bridge between them and for the return of Lebanon to its former state--the Lebanon of Moslem and Christians.

The mutual interest, which the bloody events turned into a mutual conviction, is that an understanding should be established between the Palestinians and the Maronites. Another conviction not yet mature is that the only bridge for understanding is Lebanese legality. Since this conviction is not yet strong, the first conviction and the one mutual interest are difficult to implement. Both sides refrain from opening a strategic well defined final dialogue based on respect for Lebanese legality and on rebuilding the Lebanese army which, eventually, should replace the Arab peace keeping forces and the armed militias of both sides.

What is strange is that each side is waiting for the other side to determine its position. If the Palestinians come to terms with Lebanese legality, the Lebanese Front moves away from it and vice-versa. It seems as if both sides do not understand the state, legality and the army as facts and ends in themselves. Their understanding of the state, legality and the army is as a means which is good if it is in their control and bad if it seems to them that they are not in control. Since the state cannot in fact be a tool in anyone's hands, everyone remains sensitive to dealing with it. Eventually everyone will continue to miss the only stable bridge which is the ground for bringing together all fighting parties. It is necessary that both sides should weaken before the state in order for the door to the solution to be opened. If the Palestinians or the Maronites do not agree on respecting legality then what could they agree upon?!

This is what is supposed to happen and there is no general solution except through the Lebanese legality. The question would then be: Are the Maronites and the Palestinians independent enough to choose what is in their favor and in the favor of their cause? Is it true that interests of small

groups have become greater than the power to control them? Is it also true that the religious feelings, the blood and the destruction made both sides incapable of forgetting injuries.

The challenge is undoubtedly great and the word has to be said now and not tomorrow. The United States of America is trying to do something for the Palestinians under the pressure of its need for the Arab oil and under the pressure of the Western European countries which can no longer bear the Israeli stubbornness. But is it possible to pressure Israel while the Palestinians are continuing their war on more than one front? Is not the present time most convenient to resolve the misunderstanding with the Maronites so that the Palestinians would be able to set at the settlement table with their backs protected? Will those who are behind the peace initiative find a more suitable time than the present circumstances?

The matter has reached a climax and regrets and lamentations will be of no avail.

8988

CSO: 4802

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NONALINED SUMMIT

Nouakchott CHABB in French 15-16 Sep 79 p 3 AB

[Address by Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ould Abdallah to the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Havana, date not given]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman of the conference, your excellencies and gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure and honor for me to be here in free Havana to address this august assembly. In the name of Prime Minister Lt Col Khouna Mohamed Ould Haydala, who has remained behind in Mauritania in order to perfect the peace we recently achieved and to take adequate measures to consolidate our country's independence and sovereignty, I would like to congratulate the Cuban people and government for hosting this Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries. We are particularly impressed by the exceptional quality of the organization of the conference and the warm and generous hospitality accorded to all the delegates. We chairman, our peoples respect Cuba for its heroic and permanent struggle to assert its sovereignty and independence and to enhance its political, economic, social and cultural revolution in the service of the people.

Today more than at any other moment in their long and tumultuous history, people need peace, freedom and progress. The new generations of the Third World, who form the students, workers and peasants movements which are inspired by Mao, Ho Chi Minh, Nasir and Castro--these generations and others--want to consolidate the independence of their states and to insure freedom for all, not just for privileged minorities. These generations expect their leaders to fully assume their national and international responsibilities. It is therefore urgent and even compulsory that on the occasion of this Sixth Summit, we should take practicable routes which can lead to the solution of the great challenges facing our countries and peoples and to the fulfillment of their great aspiration--the aspiration for a new era of peace, freedom and prosperity and the challenges from the deterioration of the world economic system which is constantly under examination and always unbalanced to the detriment of the poorest countries. By remaining interdependent and fully assuming our responsibilities instead of projecting them on other systems--whichever they may be--we will overcome. This is the sincere hope of the present generations and undoubtedly of the generations to come.

The problems of our time, and particularly those facing our countries, are numerous and difficult but not insoluble. These problems are mainly those of independence, freedom of peoples and sovereignty of states. They also concern the construction and development of strong economies capable of providing food and jobs for men and women who rightly want to improve their lives and to help establish a new system. Mr Chairman, my government is determined to work for this purpose in the interest of the Mauritanian people and that of solidarity among all peoples.

It is in this spirit that I must mention a number of major political problems which are of great concern to my country and government. There is first of all the Middle East: Mauritania is of the opinion that the Palestinian question is the major problem and that there cannot be a just and lasting settlement as long as this problem remains unsolved. That is as long as the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination, are not recognized. Apart from this fundamental need, the PLO, which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must be allowed to participate fully in all meetings and conferences on the fate of the Palestinian people. In the Middle East, we must demand the evacuation of all the occupied Arab territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem which must return under Arab sovereignty. It was indeed in this spirit that during the meeting of Arab foreign affairs and finance ministers in Baghdad in March 1979, Mauritania--like all the other participating states--rejected the Camp David agreements. But one cannot talk about the Middle East without recalling the sad situation prevailing in Lebanon. Our country condemns the daily aggressions against Lebanon and its great people and we are resolutely in favor of the unity and integrity of this country which is dear to us and which has suffered so much.

Mr Chairman, there are other crucial problems and first of all those relating to the decolonization of the peoples still subjected to foreign domination, apartheid and racism. I am referring particularly to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa as well as other peoples in Asia and Latin America. I am happy to recall here that Mauritania has always given full and unreserved support to all liberation movements and their just cause. I would like to reaffirm before this assembly that Mauritania will sincerely and honestly continue with this national policy which is in conformity with its principles and the deep aspirations of its people. In the past, we gave consistent support to the independence and freedom struggle courageously undertaken in Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Angola and Mozambique. Mauritania will continue to support the just struggles of the patriotic front, SWAPO and other liberation movements in South Africa.

Mr Chairman, concerning the question of Western Sahara, my country recently asked all the international organizations including the movement of non-aligned countries to take note of the agreement we signed with the Polisario Front on 5 August 1979 in which we renounced all territorial claims over that part of Sahara and put an end to the war between the two parties. We also asked the international organizations to take note of our 13 August 1979

declaration announcing our withdrawal from the territory which was formerly under our temporary administration. We finally asked these same organizations and the world community to take note of the two preceding steps and therefore of Mauritania's strict neutrality in the conflict now going on in the subregion. By declaring ourselves neutral, we particularly want all the parties involved in the conflict to respect our independence and sovereignty within our internationally recognized borders.

Mr Chairman, Mauritania wants to remain a genuinely nonaligned state, that is a state that is faithful to the historic principles of nonalignment, to be nonaligned is to safeguard one's independence and sovereignty for the wellbeing of peoples and in the interest of international solidarity. To be nonaligned is also to fully assume one's national responsibilities by undertaking a firm and consistent struggle against all forms of foreign domination and economic domination in particular. In this regard, it is important to recall here that during the past few years the world economic situation has changed but very little in its structures.

While we deliberate in international forums, our national productions stagnate and often decrease. The prices of manufactured goods and imported services continue to rise while our export revenues, with some rare exceptions, continue to decrease. The new generations and the majority of our peoples want concrete measures to be taken to implement decisions adopted during our major conferences. These generations wish that international solidarity should be real so that a new era of peace, freedom and progress may begin for our countries and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4400

MAURITANIA

MARITIME DIRECTOR NOTES PROBLEMS FACING ORGANIZATION

Capacity, Working Conditions

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 31 Aug 79 p 3

[Interview of Ishagh O Rajel, director of the Nouakchott wharf by Dy O Hamden--date and place not given]

[Text] The situation at the level of the Nouakchott maritime establishment continues to cause much anxiety among the users of the wharf.

The inadequacy of the means of unloading, insufficiency and condition of the harbor equipment, frequent breakdowns, absence of competent personnel, delays in unloading operation, stealing and "damage" of the merchandise on the landing strip, are all factors which appreciably obstruct the operations and do not encourage the intensification of quantitative or qualitative traffic and ships will probably become few and far between in the offing of Nouakchott. On the social plan, the dockers' grumbling is being heard.

This situation compels us to reopen the dossier of this establishment with Ishagh O Rajel, director of the Nouakchott wharf.

[Question] Sir, the wharf of Nouakchott is considered by some as the worst in Africa. Generally, most of the ships refuse to discharge here, they say, in view of the saturation and delays, etc. encountered.

[Answer] I feel that comparing the wharf of Nouakchott with other more adequate and older wharves would be incorrect for the simple reason that it is not protected and faces great difficulties. Unloading means are very limited as it was planned for light tonnage, frequently not attained. In fact, there are many complaints of the lack of ships, which means lack of work. Sometimes the swell of the ocean makes this task very difficult, even impossible.

In addition, the equipment which is already used amply, sustains enormous damage during each operation.

Frequently the personnel leaves much to be desired. Electric breakdowns impede the smooth running of a good part of the work (on an average 3 days per week are without electricity).

On the whole more than one factor hampers the work. The wharf of Nouakchott is beset by economic difficulties.

In fact, we complain of the lack of ships, especially those which transport merchandise other than that of SONIMEX (Societe Nationale d'Importation and d'Exportation), whose contributions to the wharf are limited.

Moreover, as I stated above, some presume that this is a port where unloading is carried out immediately.

As regards theft and breakage sustained by the merchandise stocked on the wharf, we have taken some measures aimed at improving this situation. But before we can inform you in regard to this new working method it is preferable to recall our former organization. At that time the wharf was not responsible for any merchandise, therefore, following up the packages left much to be desired. Only the consignment firms to whom the goods were consigned were responsible for them once they had been unloaded.

Since the end of April, it was decided at a meeting of the administrative council of the maritime establishment, that the wharf would assume all responsibility for unloaded goods and we formed a new organization which is charged with following up each package. In this connection an individual responsible for each ship has been appointed.

This individual is required to take delivery, register and finally deliver the merchandise to the owner. In addition, he must be able to prove that the merchandise has been properly delivered to the owner.

This organization is effective since each one feels responsible for the merchandise which is entrusted to him and will not spare any effort to protect it.

We have also taken some measures to guard against the theft which occurs daily on the wharf. No light vehicles can enter into the confines of the wharf, even those belonging to management. Only customers are authorized to gain access by previous authorization. With this exception, the wharf is absolutely forbidden to everyone.

Moreover, a decree is projected whereby anyone entering without a motive or authorization will be penalized.

As regards the time-limit for keeping merchandise in stock, that cannot exceed 4 months. Beyond this period if the goods are not claimed by the owners, they will be delivered to customs and the wharf will not bear any further responsibility.

At this time I can affirm that the problems occurring on the wharf have abated since these measures were taken.

[Question] Sir, could you please give our readers an idea as to this year's activity of the Nouakchott wharf as compared to previous years?

[Answer] Due to the decrease in the economic activities in the country, import-export operations have, for the past few years, been reduced. In fact, imports were higher in 1977 than in 1978, and in 1978 higher than in 1979. In 1978 imports amounted to 132,787 tons, while in 1979 to only 101,655 tons, which represents an approximate 20 percent decrease.

The amount of cement imported in 1978 is much higher than the quantity imported this year. In addition, since last year we have not even imported one gram of iron. The closing of SOMIMA (Societe Miniere de Mauritanie), one of our most active and profitable partners, has reduced our activities to a great extent. We hope to breathe again with the Gorgol project, the Hope highway, the law-courts and other projects which will need more and more significant imports.

[Question] Labor problems on the wharf flare up periodically. In fact the workers of this establishment are noticed everywhere, in the ministries, the presidency, during work inspections, etc. They would be liable to dismissal, etc. What is happening exactly and what are actually the working conditions of these workers?

[Answer] Before coming to the core of this subject, I wish to underline that some confusion exists. What I mean is that people who are not close to the wharf are misinformed as to the conditions in the wharf and believe that all the workers who come in here belong to the maritime establishment. The people in question are occasional workers, commonly called wharf dockers, with whom we have no ties. Their work is guaranteed when activities become intensive. They have nothing when the contrary prevails. These dockers are managed by the current manpower office and have no connection with the maritime establishment.

As regards our workmen, I hope that it is incontestable that their working conditions are good. Their salaries are well above the lowest scale and they enjoy the privilege of overtime as well as other advantages. They are transported by trucks belonging to the establishment.

We also have 40 lodging facilities which are used by some employees who might be needed at any time.

I wish to take this opportunity to inform everyone that the workmen of the wharf have never gone anywhere to protest to anyone, and taking this fact into consideration, I can say that they are comfortable. Anyway, they cannot agitate as they are busy day and night.

Small Recovery

Nouakchott CHAB in French 2 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] In the first part of the interview which Ishagh Ould Rajel, director of the maritime establishment in Nouakchott, granted us, he laid great emphasis on the situation in regard to the wharf.

After reviewing the various difficulties which hamper the normal maritime traffic operation, Ishagh Ould Rajel stressed particularly the recent measures taken by his establishment to palliate the breakage and theft sustained by the merchandise stocked on the wharf.

The progress of the work in the Nouakchott deep water port and the financial situation of the maritime establishment will be the principal points which will be taken up in this second and final part of the interview.

[Question] What progress has the work on the wharf and SMAR (Societe Mauritanienne d'Assurance et de Reassurance) made, since almost all hopes are centered on this project in Nouakchott, and what advantages do you await from this port? What will happen to the wharf?

[Answer] I will not take long to answer this question, as our Chinese partners carry out their mission most adequately. As far as we are concerned we have accomplished a part of our mission. The water supply has been assured, the ground has not been a problem and the installation of electricity and telephone is progressing. The greater part of the 62 million ouguiya destined to cover some of the local expenses has already been paid.

In addition, all the necessary materiel will be on the spot by the end of the year.

In any case it can be said without exaggeration that this is a project which is progressing very well without asking for any additional efforts from the state.

Therefore we can praise the spirit of cooperation of our partners who are going to help us realize one of our fondest dreams.

The advantages of this port are enormous. To begin with its capacity (one million to 1,200,000 tons) will allow three ships to come alongside at the same time. It will then be in line with the port of Libreville which is considered one of the most important in Africa.

Work goes on night and day; accessibility will be of greater importance; unloading will be carried out speedily; there will be a reduction in the cost of freight and discharging will be safe.

The reduction in the cost price of products will be positive as well as the decrease in the cost of unloading.

In regard to the present wharf, it will only be used occasionally, that is in the case of saturation in the port, which will probably happen very rarely. For the time being we are taking care of our equipment, as we do not wish to spend additional funds for equipment which will be useless in 4 years' time.

[Question] There are some rumors that there is a conflict with SMAR. What can you say about this?

[Answer] In this context you must remember that some importers were insured by SMAR. When the wharf decided to take out insurance the importers wanted to break their contracts with SMAR. As you know the wharf is not able to pay the same amounts as the importers paid the insurance company. This is why SMAR decided to only cover the products which carry maritime insurance.

In this case the maritime establishment will have to pay enormous sums and we have taken up this problem with the authorities as we cannot oblige our clients to take out insurance.

But I believe that this problem can be resolved if the state will require importers to carry maritime insurance.

[Question] What is the financial situation of the maritime establishment?

[Answer] Our establishment is not showing a deficit, inasmuch as our returns cover our expenses, taking into account a given and unstable tonnage. It is true that during the first trimester of this year our financial situation had deteriorated remarkably. For the past month however there have not been too many complaints.

However, we have suffered great losses due to the disappearance of SOMIMA and problems have arisen due to the disappearance of advantageous products.

The decrease in the economic activity in the country is an essential factor in the difficulties which beset us.

But if the small recovery we have noticed in the past month is confirmed, we shall be able to overcome some of the obstacles.

7993

CSO: 4400

MAURITANIA

BRIEFS

OULD DADDAH TREATED BY CHINESE--Detained in a three-roomed house in Qualata, 700 km east of Nouakchott, Mokhtar Ould Daddah, former Mauritanian president, is in failing health due to the harshness of his imprisonment. From time to time his guards take him to Nema, a small urban district where he is treated by Chinese. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 3 Sep 79 p 35] 7993

CSO: 4400

BOUABID REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Rabat MAP in English 1211 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, September 22 (MAP)—Maati Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister, granted to the official daily AL-ANBA an interview in which he mainly dealt with the results of the last summit meeting of non-aligned countries, held in Havana (Cuba).

Bouabid indicated that it was natural that Morocco, cofunder of the movement, defends the fundamental principles of non-alignment, and outlined that Morocco's foreign policy is based more on the respect of principles than on the respect of interests.

The efforts displayed by the Moroccan delegation, along with other delegations, for the strengthening of non-alignment, marked the work and debates of the conference, added Bouabid. The movement which essence is independence vis-a-vis the two blocs has thus reinforced its ranks despite the fuss of some speakers who finally did not reach their goals.

On the other hand, added the prime minister, in connection with the conference, the Moroccan delegation held a number of meetings with other delegations not only to explain Morocco's viewpoint regarding the legitimacy of its national cause and the [word indistinct] its territorial integrity, but also on the strengthening of nonalignment and the preserving of its basic principles.

About the results of the conference regarding Morocco's territorial integrity, Bouabid stated that the Moroccan delegation went to Havana, determined to defend Morocco's legitimate rights, to spare no effort to explain the real nature of the problem to those who still ignore it, and to check the allegations circulated by some press organs.

The Moroccan delegation managed to realize some of these objectives, namely through the contacts it had with some countries of Asia and Latin America, Bouabid stated finally.

CSO: 4420

MOROCCO

MOROCCO'S BOUABID INTERVIEWED ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Al-Anba' this morning published an interview it conducted with Maati Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice, in connection with his leading the Moroccan delegation to the Havana summit.

Concerning his statements the nonalined movement departing from its true framework he said: being one of the founders of the nonalined movement Morocco had to defend these principles and defend them ruthlessly. This is because Morocco's policy in general in the international arena is committed to principles before it is influenced by interests. For this reason the effort exerted by the Moroccan delegation together with other delegations to chasten and deepen the principles of nonalinement prevailed over the conference and its debates. Hence the movement of nonalinement, which is founded on the basis of nonsubservience to either of the two rival camps, once again emerged strong from this conference despite the confusion which prevailed over the debates and interventions, which did not produce the results anticipated by those responsible. This is because the correct principles will always prevail.

CSO: 4402

MOROCCAN EMBASSY ISSUES REBUTTAL OF 'WISE MEN'S' VIEWS ON SAHARA

Casablanca LE MATIN in French 16 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[MAP report: "Is the 'Committee of Wise Men' in Favor of a Practical Solution or an Escalation of Tension in Northwest Africa"?]

[Text] Rabat, September—The Moroccan Embassy in Monrovia has recently issued a document entitled "Is the Committee of Wise Men in Favor of a Practical Solution or of an Escalation of Tension"? in which it replies to the committee's report and recommendations concerning the so-called Sahara problem.

The chapter headlines of this analysis of the report by the committee of wise men are as follows: "Morocco, the Principal Party to This Conflict, Had To Reject the Resolutions Put Forward by the Committee of Wise Men"; "The Report Written by the Committee of Wise Men Reflects Spain's Viewpoint"; "The Report Fails To Consider a Fundamental Fact, Namely That Morocco Was Not Colonized by one Power Only"; "The Essence of the Problem Lies in the Fact That Algeria Seeks Access to the Atlantic"; and "Why Has the Committee of Wise Men Failed To Mention the Guinean Proposal, Following a Meeting of Countries Located in the Region"?

The report emphasizes that Morocco and certain other African countries were profoundly disappointed by the report issued by the committee of wise men and the recommendations put forward by it with a view to finding a solution to the so-called West Sahara problem. The committee, the report continues, merely formulated some recommendations in the absence of the parties concerned and without taking their views into account.

Referring to the composition of the committee of wise men, the report states that you cannot be judge and party at one and the same time, citing as an example, Tanzania, which has recognized the phantasmal "Saharan Democratic Arab Republic." The report states that the Mali president remarked on the composition of the committee of wise men at its very first meeting. Guinea, a member of the committee, decided not to participate in its deliberations for the same reason as the Ivory Coast, which declined an invitation to join the committee, the report adds.

"It was ascertained a few weeks prior to the Monrovia summit that a committee consisting of five countries had been reduced to a subcommittee with two members only."

This subcommittee was supposed to prepare within a very short period of time recommendations concerning a very complex problem.

The subcommittee asked Spain, through the Madrid ambassadors of the countries of which it consists for advice on ways and means of finding a solution to the "West Sahara" problem.

What is obvious is that the Spanish views were expounded on eight pages of the report, whereas the views of the African parties deserved only five pages. "It emerges from the report that no reference was made either to the origin of the problem or to Morocco's partition between two powers and the gradual restoration of the country's territorial integrity."

Nor did the subcommittee mention the acts of aggression perpetrated against Morocco from Algerian territory. And yet the committee launched an appeal from Khartoum to all countries in the region asking them not to impose any sanctions likely to hinder a search for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Furthermore, the committee failed to state the geopolitical causes of the problem and did not mention the Algerian leaders' hegemonist plans, which have nothing to do with the principle of self-determination.

In conclusion, the report issued by the Moroccan Embassy in Monrovia reveals that Tanzania informed the committee of its (pro-Algerian) stance even before any document on the subject had been submitted to the committee.

CSO: 4400

CASABLANCA PAPER SEES NONALINED DECISIONS FAVORING MOROCCO

[Editorial Report LD] Casablanca LE MATIN in French 12 September 1979 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,000-word article by Ahmed Alaoui on the recent nonalined summit in Havana. "We can only be pleased," Alaoui writes, "with the results of the Sixth Nonalined Summit for essentially two reasons--first, the question of nonalinement itself and, second, with respect to the question of our Saharan Provinces and the conflict with Algeria." Regarding the first point, Alaoui continues, Moroccan satisfaction stems from the fact that "the policy and philosophy determined by the movement's founders" "have been finally adopted by the conference." And as far as the second point is concerned, Alaoui explains, "none of Algeria's aims was achieved" since "its mercenaries" in West Sahara were not recognized as a liberation movement and Morocco's enemies did not succeed in their efforts to "isolate it."

CSO: 4400

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

CONFLICT REPORTED AMONG HIGH OFFICIALS

Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 14 Aug 79 pp 1,8

[Article: "Bloody Dispute Anticipated Between Isma'il and 'Antar Wings"]

[Text] News from Aden reports the outbreak of a severe conflict between the head of the ruling system 'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il's wing and Minister of Defense 'Ali 'Antar's wing.

The news confirms that the Minister of Defense 'Ali 'Antar moved heavy military sections from governorates 3 and 4 toward Aden where they besieged the al-Tawahi district where 'Abd-al-Fattah was chairing a meeting for the Central Committee for the Aden Party, while 'Abd-al-Fattah alerted his 2,000 private guards. These moves threaten the eruption of a new bloody clash between the two groups over power.

The above severe conflict erupted after 'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il issued a ministerial amendment to grant authority to the most pro-Moscow communists, thus removing Muhammad Salih Nuti' and Salih Muslih from the ministries of foreign affairs and interior [respectively].

'Abd-al-Fattah also decreased Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir's authority by withdrawing the Ministry of Finance from him and appointing Mahmud Madhi minister of finance. Observers note that the purpose of appointing a new minister of finance is to face the financial confusion the government of Aden is facing due to the economic deterioration in South Yemen.

'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il is being pressured by 'Ali 'Antar to resign from the presidencies of the country and the organization.

Among the accusations directed against 'Abd-al-Fattah is his monopolizing authority after getting rid of Salim Ribayyi' and his granting of authority to his closest friends.

The Middle East News Agency reported from Aden that observers are wondering whose side will win in the conflict. 'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il is in a

strong position with the Soviets around, while 'Ali 'Antar represents the dark horse for his distinctive rashness and desire for leadership. The Soviets would like to have a leader who has a high degree of popularity, a thing that 'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il does not currently enjoy.

Meanwhile, Mr 'Abd-al-Qawi Makkawi, the president of the United National Front of South Yemen, declared that the recent conflict among members of the ruling authority in South Yemen clearly reflects the crisis that its internal system is facing.

Makkawi also mentioned that the discharge from office of five ministers, most of them also members of the politburo, which is the highest ruling authority, reflects 'Abd-al-Fattah Isma'il's individual mastery and the strength of his ties with communist foreign powers that support him and his system. This support is further confirmed by the Soviet interest in sending nuclear submarines to Aden's territorial waters.

'Abd-al-Qawi Makkawi reported to the Cairo press the eruption of conflicts within the Central Committee during its meeting last Wednesday.

Makkawi said that there will be a sharp conflict--maybe bloody--within the next few days between the forces competing for authority.

9455

CSO: 4802

OIL, MINERAL EXPLORATION PROJECTS ADVANCE IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Aden 14 OCTOBER in Arabic 24 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Salih Muthanna 'Umar: "6.5 Million Dinars Allocated for Oil and Mineral Exploration in the Second Five-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Our virgin country is rich in natural resources which are yet to be discovered. In the shadow of imperialism and sultans in our country, there were no definite and serious plans to search for and explore such resources, the most important being oil and minerals. Exploration was limited to fleeting and intermittent activity that only served imperialist purposes and interests.

Today, the working class party (the Yemeni Socialist Party) in our country pays a lot of attention to completing geological surveys and oil and mineral exploration in order to extract and utilize these resources. The party's program emphasizes the importance of ongoing geological surveys, the development of oil and mineral exploration projects and the development of Aden's refinery, which was nationalized by the state.

The Petroleum and Minerals Organization was established to conduct oil and mineral exploration projects. According to Law No 36 of 1969, the foreign-owned oil companies that used to monopolize oil distribution in the local market became the peoples' property. The Oil Organization was also established, including the Yemeni National Oil Company, to be at the core of oil exploration activities. The Department of Geology and Mineral Exploration was established in the early 1970's and a high degree of importance was placed on its oil and mineral exploration projects in relation to development plans. These activities continued through exploration units. In 1976, a special law was passed to establish the Petroleum and Minerals Organization to control the legal and economic aspects. It is considered an economic, supervisory and planning agency contributing in the field of oil and minerals to the development of the national economy. According to the above law, the Organization operates through its economic units which are: the Yemeni National Petroleum Company, the Yemeni-Kuwaiti Ship Supply Company, the Geology and Mineral Exploration Organization and the Petroleum Exploration Department. Another

unit was added to the Organization on May 1, 1977: Aden Refineries' Company, established by Law No 15 for 1977. The Aden Company for Ship Refueling, that reports administratively to the refinery, was established later on.

The petroleum and mineral officials confirmed that each of the above units has different responsibilities. The Yemeni National Petroleum Company markets, transports, stores, and distributes petroleum and its products both locally and abroad.

The Geology and Mineral Exploration Department conducts geological surveys related to mineral exploration and evaluation, and supervises the activities of foreign companies which have contracts with the Organization in the mineral exploration field.

The Petroleum Exploration Department was established according to Law No 25 for 1976. This department implements agreements between the organizations and foreign companies and establishments in the area of oil and natural gas exploration and also assumes the responsibility for the overall organization of oil exploration activities.

Oil exploration in cooperation with the Soviet Union began in 1975 when geological and geophysical surveys were conducted. More geological and geophysical surveys are currently being conducted in new regions, some of which will soon be in the detail phases of locating proper digging locations. Contracts are expected to be signed with some foreign companies for oil exploration on the basis of shared production, and operations are being developed according to common interests. Contacts with several friendly countries are currently taking place to expand the oil exploration range to new regions. Other areas for oil exploration will also be announced to foreign companies on a bid basis and on the basis of shared production. After independence and the establishment of the Geology and Mineral Exploration Department in 1970, the Three-Year Plan (1971-1973) was drawn up for preliminary oil and mineral exploration in our Republic, to look for areas with indications of mineral deposits. Copper ore indications appeared in the fourth and fifth governorates, iron appeared in the second and third governorates, and industrial and construction raw materials were discovered in the third and fifth governorates.

The officials further confirmed that positive results were derived from previous [exploration] activities, and that the increasing government interest in this field in 1974 led to the drafting of the First Five-Year Plan. Special emphasis was given to the oil and mineral exploration operations. The Geology and Mineral Exploration Department began its geological studies and methodological investigations based on scientific mineral exploration methods. The department had several tasks: to study and evaluate industrial and building raw products (cement, glass, gypsum, ceramic, building stones and volcanic slag) in cooperation with the ministries of industry and construction; to study the mineral/gas strategic

ores (rare minerals, gold, copper, iron and titanium; to investigate geological and geophysical soil climatic conditions in order to locate any new minerals; to operate and develop the geological laboratory to enable most laboratory analyses to be performed locally, to qualify and train a Yemeni cadre both at home and abroad; and to perform such tasks in cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the GDR through joint mineral exploration ventures. These projects resulted in preliminary economic evaluation of many minerals such as: cement in Batis, third governorate, volcanic slag in Shuqrah, third governorate, both used as special materials in the construction of prefabricated houses at the factory of the Ministry of Construction, which was erected in cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic; gypsum in Chayl Ba Wazir, fifth governorate and al-Mahfadin the third governorate; glass in al-Mahfad and Habban, fourth governorate; building stones in Buwaysh in al-Mukalla, fifth governorate; mineral ores and deposits of iron and titanium in Mukayras, third governorate; iron and titanium in Mura and Yahr Valley, second governorate; and heavy metal deposits in coastal sands in the fifth and sixth governorates. Preliminary evaluations were also made for copper in Wadi Ghayr, fifth governorate, and for soft coal in the fourth and fifth governorates. Detailed geological investigations were also made for initial economic evaluation of rare mineral ores in Lawdar, third governorate and of gold in Wadi (Madan), fifth governorate and ('Ayban), fifth governorate.

Additional geological and geophysical surveys were conducted to cover the western part of the republic which is covered with volcanic rocks that contain minerals. This covers the second, third, fourth and part of the fifth governorates. This was conducted through aerial geophysical magnetic and radiation surveys. Where magnetic and radiation phenomena were observed, detailed studies will be conducted. More than 15,000 square kilometers in the third, fourth and fifth governorates were also surveyed and mineral indications were observed, such as iron, lead, zinc, cement, magnesite and marble. These mineral indications will be evaluated by geological studies.

This brings us to the Second Five-Year Plan which expanded mineral exploration operations, including several projects implemented in cooperation with the Soviet Union, in addition to others being implemented in cooperation with the GDR and Czechoslovakia. The second plan will complete detailed work on some projects to bring them to their final phases, such as the cement project with the Soviet Union. The plan will also continue its geological surveys for mineral exploration. The total allocations for mineral exploration amount to approximately 6.5 million dinars of the total Second Five-Year Plan's investments, amounting to 20.652 million dinars; i.e., 5 percent of the total investments were allocated to oil and mineral exploration.

Organization officials also mention the future of oil and mineral exploration within one unified Yemeni state, because discovering natural resources

in either part of Yemen is beneficial to all of Yemen. Continuing poverty and underdevelopment in Yemen allows imperialist and reactionary forces more chances to interfere and play with the destiny and future of our people and country. As we increase oil and mineral exploration work in our economic mission, we feel that we are carrying out a national mission for all of Yemen.

In the shadow of Yemen's unity, the overall economic situation in Yemen will improve, thus increasing the importance of oil and mineral exploration and the proper utilization of both to the advantage of Yemen's development and progress.

9455

CSO: 4802

NEW OIL FINDS DESCRIBED

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 18 Jul 79 p 5

[Article by Usamah Sayyid 'Abd-al-'Aziz: "Oil--Flow and Investment"]

[Text] AL-AYYAM AL-USBU'I was the first newspaper in the world to go to the Sudanese oil fields. Last 30 December the pen and the camera took a picture of the unremitting search which Chevron Company is making over an area of 216,000 square kilometers in the southwestern Sudan.

At that time it wrote that no fair-minded person would describe this activity as anything but bold, precise and serious. Everything here is calculated, watched carefully, and subjected to study, investigation and analysis, including the details and fine points.

AL-AYYAM was not running after a scoop; it confidently obeyed those who permitted it to observe and follow the plugging of the Barakah well, the farewell celebration at the 25 May well, the shipment of crude oil from the National Unity well to San Francisco preparatory to evaluation of it, the deepening of the al-Hazz well, the selection of oil shows which Abu Jabirah 1 had yielded us and preparation for the selection of the oil shows brought up by the al-Tabladi well.

When Rig Number 119's bit was surging deep into the ground, at a depth of 10,000 feet at the al-Hazz well south of Bantiyu, bold work was going on to prepare the area lying 12 kilometers south of the railway linking the two towns of al-Da'in and Babanuah, and 50 kilometers southwest of al-Majallad, which was given the name of the Abu Jabirah well in order to draw good luck from the Abu Jabirah area which is rich in water.

As soon as the airplane (a twin (warter) flown by Captain Jack) landed on the territory at the site, AL-AYYAM was there, looking at the way in which preparation for drilling was made and recording many facts and much data of interest to the reader, inspecting the savannah area rich in short trees and shrubs of the acacia, gum arabic, buttermilk and darisah varieties--an area distinguished by absolute tranquility even though the winds blowing through the trees imparted a musical sound which spread a romantic spirit through the area replete with greenery.

We then returned to the site a third time last March, and the music could not be heard for the din of the drilling. Life had become modern and advanced--workshops, activity, research, charts, ironworking and mechanics. The change even involved 'Assi Adam Ahmad, the trusty guard who was wearing Sudanese garb the first time and came back wearing Western clothes the third time.

The most obvious thing around everyone was the strange insistence on continuous work, day and night, the flashing of green eyes and the optimistic smiles on the faces of the Sudanese experts.

Upon inquiring, we learned that "traces of oil" in the first 6,000 feet had started to give the good news that the previous wells had been guideposts determining the correct way to the drillsite.

At that time I remembered the statement by Dr 'Umar al-Shaykh, director general of the Ministry of Energy and Mining's Petroleum Department:

"Although oil is the ultimate goal in drilling the well, a lack of oil does not mean the well has failed of that the area is barren. Rather, it means that progress will occur through a more correct step along the right road the next time."

I remembered this statement which was assuredly worth reading, by Dr Sharif al-Tuhani, minister of mining and energy, to the effect that drilling is an unremitting scientific labor and we must not hurry up its conclusions because they must be subjected to precise studies, then to even more precise economic calculations.

He said that Chevron is one of the most distinguished of the seven international companies operating in the realm of oil exploration, processing and marketing. It acquired this status by virtue of its knowledge and sincerity and the ability of its drillers.

At Banq, which means "good luck," Charlie the driller told us: "Your Sudan promises great rewards, but after patience."

At Amal, Mirghani Malik the petroleum engineer said,

"We will knock on the ground until it yields black gold up to us."

All in all, our trips to the various worksites told us that everything here is calculated, observed and subjected to examination, study and analysis, up to the details and fine points. Thinking and all effort here is concentrated on a serious endeavor to draw up the best formula for existence.

Inspirational Names

Even the names of the wells--Barakah, 25 May, Hazz (Good Luck), Amal (Hope), and Hibah (Gift) are names which were selected with attention to the

psychological element. The inspirational names brought the prevailing optimism of Chevronic thought.

The people working in these promising sites are profound, serious new human dimensions, striking the ground in order that it may gush forth with joy and spread amazement and bedazzlement; they stress that precious values will issue forth from this goal, flowing with life toward a heavenly staircase. "Here mankind is their function." They are not concerned with where this function will lead, because to them the criterion is whether it is feasible and beneficial.

Is it the most powerful and suitable function which can be carried out?

We find them working all 24 hours of the day on a two-shift system, the first starting at 0700 in the morning and ending when the second starts at 1900 hours in the evening.

The crew of drillers, mechanics, engineers and experts changes every 2 weeks so they may spend a vacation of equal length in Nairobi, after which they come back to continue working uninterruptedly in order to change life for the better.

In Banq, an old compatriot told us,

"Banq, in Dinka language, means good luck. It is said that it comes smiling on the back of a wine-red stallion. Here, though, it came from San Francisco, scratching at the ground with strong steel claw--strong so they may flow forth with joy."

Oil Flowing under Its Own Pressure

Although silence surrounded the workteams at these sites, all the world's ears are sharp, monitoring the sound of the grinding of the drill bit as it penetrates strata over 13,000 feet deep.

Indeed, the world's senses are following most intently what is going on in utmost silence and patience. Therefore the whole world spread the news of the discovery of oil at Abu Jabirah, which flowed under its own pressure from the first zone, not because flowing means bountiful riches in the oil world but because it is flowing at 40 degrees gravity under intrinsic pressure from a "first zone," whereas the international standard for oil is Arabian Light, which is 35 degrees.

There was nothing there to surprise one who is informed about matters, because the al-Wahdah well had oil of 38.3 degrees.

The Trip West

Before answering the great question--the date on which commercial exploitation of Sudanese oil will begin--there is the question:

How did Chevron come to the western Sudan?

In answer to this question, Dr 'Umar al-Shaykh said,

"In early 1974 the second stage of drilling activity began. The area involved in the drilling was southern Suwakin and the adjacent coast.

"The companies holding permits to work in the area were (Bul Etidcourts) and American Pacific. The Chevron company came in in conjunction with the Texaco Company and they were given permits to operate in the area to the east of those of the former two firms.

"At the end of 1974 Chevron reached agreement with the other companies to drill for oil by itself with its own money in each area on condition that it give the other two companies 25 percent of the net profits in case it discovered commercial oil or gas.

"The company actually performed activities in the territories where all the companies had been given permits, but it /also/ presented an application for a permit to drill in the southwest Sudan. At the same time, Exxon Corporation presented a similar application but the bid by Chevron, which was still carrying out activities in those two areas, won.

"In some detail, we can say that when the survey was being made in the southwest, drilling in the east revealed the following results:

"Basha'ir 1.

"Savakin 1.

"In both, wet natural gas was discovered; south Savakin was dry.

"However, the Chevron Corporation relinquished the entire eastern area on grounds that it was not economically feasible for the company. In March 1977 it started preparing to move west.

"It started narrowing its efforts, after seismic and gravi-metric surveys, confining its activity to 216,000 out of the original 516,000 kilometers on which it had been granted permission to explore; it ascertained the areas which had deposits with oil potential and selected the best areas where oil would exist--'if it did exist.'"

Joy--and Suffering

One day a responsible official told us, "Drilling is taking place in the areas with the greatest, then lesser, potential. The absence of oil in a well does not mean that the area where the well is situated should be relinquished--many geological and chemical factors enter into that, and this means that we will resume drilling in the same area after carefully evaluating the results of the previous well."

The source went on to say,

"A well which yields up crude oil is the focal point of an area no greater than 1,000 feet in diameter. Thus the area peripheral to it is drilled into, and if the presence of oil there is proved then that also becomes the focus of a corresponding /oil-bearing/ area, and so on, until the area of the field is delineated.

"Then comes another stage, called 'field development,' where the appropriate number of producing wells is determined; then comes commercial exploitation."

Dr Sharif al-Tuhami, minister of energy, asserted to AL-AYYAM that Abu Jabirah 1 is a promising well and that its results hold hope for great rewards and are still being subjected to scientific and economic research and study.

He added, "all drilling endeavors in the southwestern Sudan give hope for success, and this causes us to think of contributing to alleviating the worldwide energy deficit and increasing national income because mineral resources are national resources owned by the Sudanese government."

He went on to say,

"The production of oil under flowing pressure at Abu Jabirah 1 has given the area economic importance and may be an incentive for a number of international firms to drill for oil."

11887

CSO: 4802

CAUSES OF DROP IN AL-JEZIRA PROJECT OUTPUT REVIEWED

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 1 Aug 79 p 3

/Article by Amal Mina: "Parenthetical to the Farming Strike by Some al-Jazirah and al-Manaqil Farmers"/

/Text/ The subject is not so much confined to demands, strikes and responses to demands as it is concerned with a commitment on the part of three parties--the farmers actually working the land, who labor, sweat and struggle, the management of the al-Jazirah project which performs the financing, planning and technical supervision, and the government, which faces a commitment to the greater nation as well as overseeing, with total responsibility, every living thing which moves on the ground. All partners to any company must sit down, consult with one another, talk and plan together; otherwise, if one of the partners is weak, the company will die off. There must also be a principle of clear commitment concerning rights and privileges among the partners. It is true that the al-Jazirah and al-Manaqil farmers' strike opens a broad horizon for us to discuss the story of these farms, from the startup of the project to the current strike, whose elements are known to almost every member of the Sudanese nation. We have accumulated information from numerous sources, including a number of farmers and officials in the al-Jazirah Project, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Farmers' Secretariat.

In this regard, it would be most appropriate for me to set forth the principle of partnership which exists in the project and the various stages partnership has gone through from the outset so that we can facilitate the process of reaching an opinion on the matter of the workers' strike.

The Three Partners

Let us start by talking about the first partner, the farmer. This partner has a long history in the al-Jazirah Project lands; he is committed to various agricultural activities, in the form of growing, preparing the ground and irrigating, up to the point where the al-Jazirah managing board takes delivery of the cotton.

The government is responsible for creating the land, part of which it owns, and paying a rental of 10 piasters per feddan to the part which concerns the owners of the land. It is also responsible for providing water; the government has erected dams and excavated canals, and is still maintaining and cleaning out the canals. This is performed by a team of engineers and workers. Since the project started, the government has not taken any taxes on water or on land.

The third partner is the project board of directors, which has a number of duties that may be summarized as ploughing and levelling the ground, digging branch channels, supplying fertilizers, supervising crops, and transporting and ginning cotton. The board of directors is also responsible for administering the project through its officials and workmen and it pays out a sum of money which is allotted to agricultural research activities.

There exists a joint account common to the three partners but these are restricted to the cotton crop. Deducted from cotton production costs are, for example, ploughing, fertilizers, crop seeds, cotton picking, pest control, the costs of removing cotton seeds, cotton seeds and sacks, the weighing of cotton in collecting stations then costs of transportation to gins, costs of railway transport to Port Sudan, and the costs of storing and marketing cotton and seeds, in addition to other costs such as insurance.

There are commitments which have been transferred from the farmers to the joint account. For instance, sterilized crop seeds were transferred from among the farmers' liabilities to those of the joint accounts in 1956-57. Likewise, the ploughing section was transferred to the joint account in 1963-64, cotton picking was transferred to the joint account in 1965-66, sluice works were transferred in 1968-69 and the Green Levee was transferred to the joint account in 1968-69.

A modification was also made in the distribution of gross profits. The government's share in 1956-57 was reduced from 40 to 36 percent and the project board of directors' share was reduced from 20 to 10 percent in 1956-57.

Likewise, the farmers' indirect share was raised with the allotment of one half the reserve funds to the farmers.

If we summarize the foregoing in the changes which have occurred in the production relations among the three partners, we will find that the farmer's individual commitments have been reduced and transferred to the joint fund; this reduction comes to about 13 pounds per feddan. In another area, an increase has occurred in other crops which the farmer cultivates for his own benefit and the management's technical and financial supervision over these crops has increased.

The government's commitment vis-a-vis the percentage of project irrigation and various maintenance activities, and the high salaries of its workers and officials, has remained.

The commitments of the project management as regard other drops, in the form of supervision and financing, have increased, and the volume of loans management provides the farmers has noticeably increased in recent years, alongside the interest it pays to banks. Administrative costs are constantly increasing in view of the increase in wages and salaries and the burden of agricultural research.

Breakdown of Profits

We come to the breakdown of profits in effect in the al-Jazirah and al-Manaqil lands and find that net cotton crop profits were distributed among the three parties in partnership in accordance with the al-Jazirah Law for 1950, which is as follows:

40 percent to the farmers

40 percent to the government

20 percent to the board of directors

This was then amended in 1960 and the farmers' share of the profits from cotton came to 42 percent, that of the government to 42 percent, and that of the al-Jazirah board of directors to 10 percent, within well known limits of 2 percent in reserve funds for the farmers, 2 percent for project social services and 2 percent for the local government councils. These shares were then modified again by virtue of the Amendment to the al-Jazirah Law of 1960.

The farmers' profit then became 44 percent, that of the government 40 percent and that of the board of directors 10 percent, with 2 percent for reserve funds, 2 percent for the local government council in the area and 2 percent for social services.

In 1966 the shares were once again modified: the farmers' share became 50 percent, that of the government 36 percent and that of the board of directors 10 percent, /line missing/ for social services and 2 percent for local services.

In the 1970-71 season, the shares were modified again in agreement with the farmers. The farmers' share became 49 percent, including 2 percent for emergency funds, the government's 36 percent, the board of directors' 10 percent, with 2 percent for local government and 3 percent for social services.

On top of that the farmers do not pay taxes on water or land and harvest and benefit from all other crops without participating.

The Start of the Problems

All this is the pattern followed in production relations within the al-Jazirah project among the three parties participating in one crop, namely cotton. In the course of this, it happened that committees were formed to investigate production relationships regarding the crops in the light of the evolution which had taken place in the project and the crops, intensified farming and development plans which had been introduced into it.

Once horizontal expansion had been achieved, every farmer had been settled on fixed plots, and the areal extent of each plot had been established, these plans aimed at attaining a vertical increase through the application of scientific methods, technological means to improve the qualitative and quantitative output of all crops grown during the farming cycle, progress in the processing of agricultural products, the introduction of livestock into the cycle and the revolutionary transformation of social life. In the face of all these demands, the board of directors made an investigation into the new production relationships in the light of studies the World Bank (East) Committee had presented, which recommended that it was necessary to have taxes on water. This committee had presented their recommendation in 1963, on grounds that the government was providing other cash crops besides cotton and wheat, and it also defined the relevant production relationships. However, this study was not carried out after 1963.

Recently, a decree setting out water levies for various crops was issued. This caused the farmers in the al-Jazirah and al-Manaqil projects to stop working and to present petitions incorporating a number of demands, including elimination of the taxes on water, reduction of customs duties on production accessories and raising of the share of social services, along with other demands.

The problem reached the highest levels for discussion. The secretary General of the Sudanese Socialist Union discussed them at an expanded meeting attended by the assistant secretary for group organizations, the secretary of the Farmers' Committee, the project governor, the Governor of al-Jazirah and al-Manaqil and the minister of agriculture. The meeting discussed all the farmers' problems and afterwards the al-Jazirah and al-Manaqil Farmers' Federation Executive Bureau issued a statement containing the discussions and decisions which took place, postponing the collection of levies on water for crops until the end of the agricultural season, with the agreement of and in consultation with the minister of agriculture, the farmers and the specialized bodies in the executive system. The statement also urged that the project farmers return to carry out their activities. Subsequently, the minister of finance's declaration was issued, referring to the setting of water levies for 1979-80 on all crops grown in the project at 6.500 pounds per feddan for wheat, 5.500 pounds per feddan for peanuts, 9.000 pounds per feddan for rice and 9.000 pounds per feddan for vegetables. Corn was to be exempt from the water tax.

Then the minister of agriculture commented on the contents of the finance minister's declaration, stressing that the declaration had actually been agreed to by the political and executive leaders and the al-Jazirah farmers. Its intent was to make matters for the farmers easy by postponing collection of the water levy monies on other crops until the end of the season in the manner in which agreement was reached by the executive system and the federation's executive bureau. In addition, in a statement made to the farmers, the minister of agriculture asserted that commitment was being made to everything that had been agreed to in the form of collection postponement and the continued responsible dialogue on the other topics. After that it happened that the secretary general also personally committed himself to following up on the solution to the farmers' problems, as did the government, on the proviso that the collection of water levies would be postponed until after production, in a manner to be agreed upon by the farmers' federation and the minister of agriculture, until a solution was reached to all the demands included in the Central Committee's memorandum.

Another statement was issued by the Executive Committee of the al-Jazirah and al-Manaqil Farmers' Federation on discontinuing the strike and returning to work, but the farmers have not gone back to work.

We Now Have a Say

After a summary review of the foregoing I consider that, in exchange for a commitment on the part of the authorities, the secretary general and the minister of agriculture to solve the farmers' problems, the farmers must rise up to a responsible and committed level. We in the Sudan are building on every square inch of this land in cooperation, solidarity and commitment to the nation.

Through the farmers' insistence on striking, only 2 weeks are left for farming the Sudan's first crop, cotton; this means that the strike is not aimed at demands or drawing the attention of officials to certain problems of farmers in the area so much as it is a type of obvious sabotage which needs not treatment but decisive punishment, which could reach the point where striking farmers are prohibited from owning land.

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BRIEFS

MICA BIDS- Dr Ibrahim Mudwi Babakr, manager of the Sudanese Mining Organization, told SUMA that the organization has received a number of requests from international firms to purchase quantities of mica ore which have been shipped from the mines at al-Sharik to Port Sudan. These total about 1,000 tons. He said that the organization is now planning to open new mines in additional areas in al-Sharik, since studies carried out by the Geological Department have proved that ore is present in these sites. It is worth mentioning that mica is mined in three locations in the al-Sharik area and that plans are being made to back the project up with machinery and equipment to raise productivity. /Text/ /Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 17 Jul 79 p 1/ 11887

CSO: 4802

PSD VOTING IRREGULARITIES, ACHOUR-PCT RIFT REVEALED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 21 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] Tunisian Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) sources say that President Bourguiba noticed a strange operation during the sorting of the votes for the election of the new central committee during the 10th congress which was held at the beginning of September. Whereas the number of delegates who were present was 858 and the number of candidates competing for the 80 seats was 187, it turned out that the total number of votes received by the successful and unsuccessful candidates was 1,414, i.e. 556 votes more than the number of those present. It is not known whence they came and whither they went.

In another quarter, the former president of the Tunisian General Labor Federation, Habib Achour, refused to sign a communique of some trade-union forces on the recent party [PSD] congress because of the presence of the signature of the Tunisian Communist Party on it even though the Communist Party had, in the past, stuck by Achour as a front for its political activities. This was a reason why Salah Hadji, a communist trade-unionist, wrote an article on "New Trade-Union Strategy" in the newspaper AL-RA'Y for the newspaper's owner, Ahmed Mestiri.

CSO: 4402

TUNISIA

'LE MONDE' VIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER'S REMOVAL

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Michel Deure report: "President Bourguiba Intends to Point Out That He Alone Is in Command"]

[Text] Tunis—Mr Abdallah Farhat's replacement as national defense minister is still the main point of discussion. The most fantastic rumors are spreading, encouraged by the absence of any official comment and complete silence from the media. While the announcement made in Algiers on Saturday, 15 September, by Mr Brahim Tobbal (Note), (Mr Brahim Tobbal, a well-known opponent of the regime for more than 20 years who lives in Algeria, was sentenced by default on 30 June to 6 years' imprisonment for belonging to an illegal organization, the Nationalist and Progressive Front for the Liberation of Tunisia) that a "military coup d'etat" had just been thwarted, has not been taken seriously by anybody, there seems nonetheless to be some unrest in Tunisian political life at the moment.

According to several reliable Tunisian and diplomatic sources, Mr Farhat's departure as head of the armed forces is directly related to the 10th Destourian Socialist Party Congress. Apparently, President Bourguiba did not approve of the way in which Mr Farhat, in his capacity as Politburo treasurer, organized the congress and the debates. Apparently he is primarily accused of calling on his national defense collaborators for assistance.

The president apparently also expressed serious reservations about the elections to the party Central Committee, implicitly casting doubt on their regularity and publicly deploring the fact that certain governors (prefects) gave the congress delegates voting instructions. By forming the front ranks of the Central Committee from "technocrats," mostly government members who had been closely involved with party life, at the expense of certain "political" figures and militants, some of whom are close to the Carthage Palace such as Politburo Director Mohamed Sayah, the congress was undoubtedly opposing Mr Bourguiba's views: It was consecrating the victory of a particular current and compromising the balance which the head of state has always tried to maintain.

The president's irritation was not limited to the former defense minister. Mr Hedi Baccouche, the prime minister's political affairs' secretary, and Mahmoud Triki, director of the national press agency (TAP), have been given

posts abroad, although they had just been elected to the Central Committee for the first time.

It seems possible to draw two conclusions at the moment:

1. The elimination from the government of Mr Farhat, one of the regime's leading men who has not hidden his support for Mr Nouira, especially since the 1977 social crisis and the 26 January 1978 riots, and the ousting of Mr Baccouche and Mr Triki, both close collaborators of the prime minister, have somewhat tarnished the prime minister's victory at the congress.
2. The supreme combattant now seems more than ever in command. It is still he who is making decisions, arbitrating and settling issues. He has just pointed this out clearly and firmly simply by slightly modifying the composition of the party Politburo--the highest political body--which contains all the country's top leaders including those who met with crushing personal defeats at the congress and... Mr Abdallah Farhat.

CSO: 4400

SAHARAN PRIME MINISTER FORESEES VICTORY OVER MOROCCAN FORCES

Algiers AL-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Aug 79 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Saharan Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine, conducted by Muhammad 'Abbas]

[Text] First there was the OAU Monrovia conference and the resolutions which it issued in favor of the Saharan people's right to self-determination. Then there was the Algiers agreement between the Saharan Arab Republic and Mauritania, and finally the sixth non-aligned conference in the Cuban capital. Prime Minister of the Saharan Arab Republic Mohamed Lamine insisted on granting AL-SHA'B a special interview in which he touched on a number of important points subsequent to the new Moroccan aggression against the Saharan peoples represented by the seizure of the southern portion of the Western Sahara. The Saharan prime minister reviewed the results of the Monrovia conference and Rabat's stand on it, the situation within Morocco, the military repercussions of the occupation of the entire Sahara, and what the Saharan people expect from the coming conference of the non-aligned movement.

In this interview the reader will find ample analysis of all the recent developments in the Saharan issue, and the horizons of peace which the Saharan people are determined to capture even by force of arms, out of its belief in the justness of its cause and its readiness to sacrifice anything on the road to victory.

A Suspicious Silence!

[Question] After the latest aggressive step taken by King Hasan's regime in seizing the southern part of the Western Sahara, our region is facing a dangerous situation. How do you appraise the factors of this new situation?

[Answer] The OAU Monrovia resolutions, the 5 August peace agreement between the Polisario front and the Mauritanian government, and the increasing international isolation, in addition to the Saharan combatants' escalation of the war in a new, advanced manner and the continual military defeats suffered by the Moroccan army, are all factors which have made the Moroccan government and the King of Rabat in particular suffer a new attack of expansionist hysteria.

The Saharan people, although always open to anything that will achieve peace in Northwest Africa, are at the same time a people striving by its own means, by weapons in particular, to impose independence for its nation within the context of its search for peace.

The fact that some western governments and their satellites imposed silence in 1975 when the Western Sahara was invaded by Morocco and Mauritania is engraved on our souls. They are the same states which today are imposing a certain degree of silence again. Morocco is expanding its aggression against the southern Sahara, without stopping its ongoing support for the royal regime. There are two roads ahead of us: the road to peace, which the Saharan government inaugurated by announcing a unilateral ceasefire along the southern front on 12 July 1978, and the road to war, which the Moroccan regime followed before and after the peace agreement between the Saharan republic and Mauritania.

Since this silence supports the continuation of war and expansion at the expense of neighboring peoples--a situation which heralds the spectre of a terrible regional war--then it is incumbent on the governments concerned not to get alarmed, and to impose silence as well in case the Saharan people escalate their just struggle within Moroccan territory.

A Regime Which Insists On Living In the Middle Ages

[Question] What do you expect will be the OAU response to the Rabat regime, which last Sunday reaffirmed openly, through the mouth of Hasan II, its rejection of the recent Monrovia conference's resolutions on the Sahara issue?

[Answer] The OAU was brave to adopt the resolution recognizing the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and to organise a referendum to express this right. But the Moroccan government has naturally been insubordinate towards the OAU, and this is nothing new. The kingdom in Morocco has searched for years and years for a way to become an empire, even though the passage of time has left this logic behind with the disappearance of the colonial and traditional empires. Unfortunately, the Moroccan regime insists on dwelling in the middle ages and following the law of the jungle in its relations with neighboring fraternal peoples. There are many proofs of that: Morocco's claim to Mauritania, the autumn 1963 attack on Algeria and the outbreak of a liberation war which has not yet healed, and the claims to northern Mali and other areas.

Here we are hearing a new stand towards the OAU and its leaders, as represented in unique forms of abuse which the Arab and African character finds it beneath itself to talk about.

No doubt the African leaders' practical, wise response is to continue supporting the Saharan people and defending its right to self-determination and independence, just as yesterday they defended the Mauritanian people and its independence. That would be fair for the heroic Saharan people who have kept on expressing their existence and imposing their rights through immense sacrifices.

Last Sunday's statements by Hasan II about Mauritania are an insult to and infringement on the honor, sovereignty and independence of the fraternal Mauritanian people. There is no doubt that to call the peace agreement a stage dictated by necessity gives the impression that serious thought was given to returning to the past and bringing about the end of independence in Mauritania by lighting the fuse of a civil war there.

The Mauritanian people will always find at their side another brotherly people, the people of the Sahara, who support it in its defense, independence, and territorial integrity.

The Polisario Is the King's Nightmare

[Question] King Hasan's regime is following an ostrich-like policy in its dealings with the Saharan situation, as shown in his recent press conference. What are your comments on that?

[Answer] With respect to the statement about the non-existence of the Polisario front, "His Highness the King" doesn't have to look far for proof of the reverse of his claim. The Saharan combatants are a nightmare ruining his sleep every day, at Tantan, Fom El Hassan, Bir Enzaran, and elsewhere.

The international support and world sympathy for the Saharan people's struggle needs no testimony, ever since the Polisario front asserted itself in the liberation struggle and imposed the presence of the Saharan Arab Republic on the international scene. The Saharan people have been able to hear their voice on the rostrum of the UN in particular, after the royal regime failed to obliterate this obvious fact. There is no doubt that the historic links among the peoples of North Africa, including the Moroccan and Mauritanian people, will limit the raiding and expansion, so that they can devote themselves to national construction in the shadow of the stability which it was in need of yesterday.

Liberation By the Free Officers

[Question] How do you think circumstances inside Morocco might develop?

[Answer] The professional political parties cannot assume the key role in possible developments within Morocco. The free officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the royal forces will play this role, in order to save the Moroccan army from the annihilation to which it was and still is exposed, when it was changed into a magic wand in the hand of the king in order to exterminate a fraternal people.

The economic, military and political whirlpool into which the royal regime in Morocco has fallen is the beginning of the end for the repressive, expansionist policy against brotherly neighboring peoples. The longer the war lasts, the more the domestic and foreign line adopted by the Moroccan rulers will be revealed.

The War Will Spread to Morocco

[Question] What do you think will be the military results of the occupation of Southern Sahara?

[Answer] When this part of our country was occupied by Mauritania, we had active combat units there. When the fighting was temporarily halted along this front, these units remained stationed at their posts.

It appears that Morocco, by occupying the southern part of the Saharan republic, is hoping to shift the center of gravity of the struggle to that locale. Our first response to that came with the Bir Enzaran operation in the heart of the Sahara. There will no doubt be other responses in the heart of Moroccan territory.

The war imposed on us will not be experienced only by our country, but also by Morocco, especially since we know that the king has tried to conceal this war in view of its remoteness from the Moroccan citizens. But after the Tantan operation of 23 January, the Moroccan people began to sense the fierce war which is going on, be it in the southern part of their country or in the western Sahara.

The war which Morocco is waging against the Saharan peoples is a war lost in advance, because of the Saharan people's firm belief in the justness of its cause, its knowledge of its country, and its adaptation of combat methods to the nature of the country. The Moroccan army, on the other hand, is undergoing a storm of contradictions, and has become more and more convinced of the illegality of the king's war against the Saharan people.

However modern and advanced the weapons of the Moroccan army, it lacks a basic element--belief in victory. It is different with the Saharan fighters, who are using the simplest weapons but nevertheless are convinced of victory, however long it takes and however great the sacrifices.

The Saharan liberation army is the master of the field, and controls the entire region day and night, while the attacking army prefers to stay in the barracks.

In the beginning, the royal forces would fan their units out over numerous points in the Western Sahara, but under the blows of the Saharan army they were forced to withdraw from many sites and curl up in certain positions such as El Aaiun, Bu Craa, and Semara. This is considered a very positive development for our forces, for it gives them room to operate more freely and effectively.

This year alone important towns such as Inghala, Tifariti, and Jadiriyah were liberated, and no doubt by the end of the year many other important areas will be liberated.

The Moroccan army's morale has become very low, and has not been bolstered by successive defeats but has declined even further.

The Non-Aligned Movement Must Stand Alongside the Saharan People

[Question] The non-aligned movement is approaching its sixth summit conference. What do you think the Saharan people can expect from this movement?

[Answer] The expansionist regime in Morocco has tried to conceal the fact of the Saharan people's existence for many years. It is always trying to oppose any resolution which the non-aligned movement might adopt, under the pretext that it is an African issue covered by any resolutions which the OAU might adopt about it. Nonetheless, it has been unable to divert this international movement's attention from what is going on in north-west Africa. Today those clouds have been dispersed and the veil has dropped from Hasan II's regime's insubordination towards the international community. The Saharan issue has been entered in the agenda of the sixth conference which will meet in Havana in the next few days. We have many friends in the movement, and their numbers are increasing day by day. Without a doubt it will be one of the hot issues through which the participating states will express their alliance with the truth or with aggression, and their choice of the road to peace or to war.

The conference is faced with two important events. The first is the recent Monrovia conference resolution about the Sahara problem, and the second is the peace agreement concluded with Algeria on 5 August 1979. These are in addition to the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in its last session.

These events are the torches which will light the way for those defending the rights of peoples to self-determination, and for those who watch after the progress of peace and security in the world.

Therefore, the non-aligned movement must bear its historic responsibility to defend the rights of people who have been turned out of their homes unjustly and aggressively and who have caught up rifles in response to that injustice and aggression, defending their right to exist.

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AOSARIO CIRCULATES DOCUMENT IN HAVANA ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES

Casablanca LE MATIN in French 5 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[MPA Report: "The AOSARIO Has a Military Branch Active in Algerian Sahara"]

[Text] Havana, 5 September--The Secretary General of the Association of the Natives of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro [AOSARIO], who is now in Havana, has seen establishing contacts with a number of participants in the Nonaligned Summit Conference and giving press conferences to explain the situation in Moroccan Sahara and that of Moroccan citizens imprisoned at Tindouf.

He issued the following communique at the congress center:

"In view of the stubbornness of the Algerian leaders, who have continually and persistently used our brothers both as a shield for their armed aggression and as a scapegoat in support of their hegemonist policy, the AOSARIO movement warns international opinion and asks nonaligned countries to assume their responsibilities with respect to the consequences which are bound to ensue from the Algerian leaders' present criminal attitude.

"The AOSARIO, which now has a military wing comprising thousands of its brothers whose families were kidnapped and deported to Tindouf as hostages by the Algerian Regular Army, at the time of its forced withdrawal from positions it occupied in Sahara prior to that region's return to the Moroccan fatherland, has taken on the task of liberating all Saharan families detained in disciplinary camps known in Algerian Sahara under the names of Dayat Mimicha, Aouinet Bel Draa and Adrar--the latter two camps being out of bounds to the press.

"The AOSARIO, which enjoys the political, moral and material support of justice-and freedom-loving countries throughout the world, states that it has at its disposal in Algerian Sahara guerrillas and an infrastructure established through the oppressed Tuareg people's solidarity and cooperation, enabling it to start a holy war with a view to liberating all its brothers whose misfortune, pain and suffering are being used by Algeria as political trump cards.

"The AOSARIO movement, which now possesses a military and political structure which will enable it to strike decisive blows against anyone who ventures to interfere in any way in its internal affairs or tries to obstruct by any method the return of its brothers to the Moroccan fatherland, solemnly states that it is ready to strike at its enemies anywhere and by any means.

"The AOSARIO takes advantage of the Sixth Nonaligned Summit to draw everybody's attention to certain mercenary practices imposed by the Algiers government on Mali, Niger and Chad Tuaregs, who have been looked after by international humanitarian organizations since the 1974 drought and were forced to join a bogus organization which calls them now Saharan refugees, now members of the Saharan resistance movement.

"Signed: Secretary General Ahmad Rachid."

CSO: 4400

WESTERN SAHARA

BRIEFS

LIBYAN ARMS ROUTE TO POLISARIO--According to diplomatic sources the POLISARIO troops are completely equipped by Libya. Arms originating from Tripoli are unloaded in Oran and routed via Bechar to Tindouf. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 3 Sep 79 p 35] 7993

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